The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2394. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE RECORDED.

Diary of Operations on the Italian Battle-Ground.

Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Departure of Napoleon III. for Italy.

THE FRENCH REGENCY IN HIS ABSENCE.

The State of Affairs in the Italian Peninsula.

Facts from Austria and the German States.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail Steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. P. E. LETEVER, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday at noon.

The log-book of the *Vanderbilt* indicates that the present voyage is the most rapid of all transatlantic passages. We subjoin an abstract:

1859.		Miles.
May 12.	Left the Needles at 7 P. M. Distance at noon	235
May 13.	Light wind at south..... distance	330
May 14.	Light wind at north..... "	327
May 15.	Calm..... "	325
May 16.	Strong winds W. and S. W... "	323
May 17.	Light winds at northeast..... "	335
May 18.	Strong winds at N.E. by E.... "	345
May 19.	Light wind at east..... "	365
May 20.	Calm and thick fogs, distance by D. R..... "	340
May 21.	Light winds S.E., with fog, distance.....	190

Total distance from Needles to Lightship.....3,115
Have to off Lightship at 10 P. M., in a dense fog.

Adding the usual time of passage from the Lightship to New-York, and the difference of longitude, the entire voyage is found to have occupied only *nine days, nine hours and twenty-six minutes.*

The screw steam-frigate *Cureçoa*, from the United States, arrived at Plymouth, May 7, with Lord NAPIER and family.

The steamship *Europa* arrived on Monday, May 9.

The steamship *Peiho*, from New-York on 24th ult., arrived at Southampton May 9. Called for orders and coal).

The *Vanderbilt's* news is of the same date as that brought by the *City of Baltimore*, and received by telegraph from Cape Race. But it is much more detailed and will be found interesting.

The commercial advices from our Liverpool agent, by the *Vanderbilt*, show that there was an important omission in the dispatches of the *City of Baltimore's* news from Cape Race, viz.: that "flour had declined 6d.@9d. per cental."

The quotations published, viz.: 11s.@14s. 6d., were correct, and would have indicated a decline of themselves.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Actual Condition of Hostilities as Understood at Paris—Cause of the Delay in the Movements of the Austrian Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

The French are taking particular care that neither their number of men nor their plan of campaign in Italy shall be known. Their reason for this is obvious enough. Whatever is public at Paris soon goes to Brussels and Berlin, and from these points to Vienna; so that the enemy might thus keep advised of all the movements in the French camp. At this present moment no one knows how many troops have been sent into Piedmont, nor exactly at what point they are. We can only judge approximately and by probabilities. Nevertheless, the French Government has organized a special mail and telegraph service between Paris and the seat of war, which will enable us here to have the first official news of all events and movements that may be published, and it is certain that, with the system of censorship exercised in and about the French camp on publicity. It is only from Paris that reliable news is to be obtained. We have already had many evidences of this fact, and as an example I need only mention that two days ago a dispatch was published in London as coming *from Hamburg*, in which it was declared that in crossing the Ticino the Sardinians defended their soil, and only retreated after causing a large loss to the enemy. The dispatch even particularised the corps engaged and the names of killed officers. Now, the fact is, that up to this day [May 5] there *is no news of a single man having been killed*, and it is well known that the Sardinian advanced posts have orders to fall back on the approach of the Austrians without resistance. From Berne, also, in Switzerland, we have already had a considerable number of gross *canards*, but I imagine that the papers of London and Brussels will prove most prolific in this species of news. These are the freest and best-conducted journals in Europe, but neither English nor Belgians taking a part in the war, neither will be admitted within the lines of the camp. In fact, during the Crimean war no correspondents even of their own nation were admitted into the French and Sardinian camps, and it is not likely that they will be now.

In regard to the army movements, the opinion prevails now at Paris that the first will be a grand battle, but whether it will take place in front of Alessandria, or higher up, on the Dora Baltea, is a matter of conjecture. All the news from the seat of war (and the French Government is already publishing official bulletins here) points to the concentration of the Austrian force in one principal body, and this body, with detached bodies acting as diversions, is slowly advancing in the direction of Alessandria. It would be incredible that the Austrians should again seek the battle-field of Marengo for a grand battle with the French, and yet they appear to be marching upon Alessandria in that direction.

It is very generally conceded that the Austrian plan of campaign has been changed. They had promised their soldiers the plunder of the City of Turin; deserters uniformly assert the fact. But the speedy arrival of the French destroyed this plan, and convinced them of the necessity of adopting some other tactics. The loss of time has been to them deplorable, and there is reason to believe that great indecision reigned in the Austrian camp for several days. Their movements strongly point to this fact. In the meantime the French force has had time to arrive and to organize itself either for a grand battle or for rapid movements from point to point. There seems, then, nothing better for Austria to do than to offer a grand battle. The news of the last two days indicates that this is their intention; but how soon the event will take place it would be idle to conjecture. Some days must at least elapse before the preparations for an event of such importance to both parties can be completed.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a dispatch dated at Alessandria, yesterday afternoon, which says that the Austrians had passed the Po at Candia; but this cannot be anything more than an advanced guard, since Alessandria is in the rear and in the flank of Candia, and an army at the latter place would find itself between two fires—that at Alessandria on the south and the other near Santhia at the north. The crossing of the Po at Candia is, however, on the airline from Gravellona on the Ticino, (where the greatest body of the Austrian army crossed,) and Turin. Candia is but 18 miles from Alessandria, and when armies arrive within such a distance of each other, hostilities cannot be long delayed. It is doubtful, however, whether this was more than a reconnoitering party.

The reception of French troops in Sardinia seems to have been a perfect ovation. One can in fact imagine with what joy the people of that country, menaced as they were with speedy annihilation by a powerful Austrian force on their frontiers, would receive their deliverers. It was the friendly ship coming to the rescue of a wrecked and drowning people. The first soldiers that arrived in Turin were the Chasseurs of Vincennes, belonging to the Northern divisions of the "Army of Italy," under command of Marshal CANROBERT, and more immediately of Generals BOUAT and BOURBAKI. General BOUAT, unwell when he left Paris, died of apoplexy at Susa, and has been replaced by Gen. TROCHU. Of the southern divisions of the Army of Italy, those under the command of Marshal BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS and Gen. MACMAHON, and which entered Italy from the Mediterranean, at Genoa, the native Algerian sharpshooters, (nicknamed in the army *Turcos*) were the first to arrive. At Genoa, as at Turin, the greatest excitement prevailed when the troops arrived. They were soon taken in charge by the citizens, and treated to the best the town could afford. Each soldier was seen arm-in-arm with a citizen, totally incapable of comprehending each other by language, and yet conversing and understanding each other all the same. The ladies threw flowers to the soldiers in the streets, waved their handkerchiefs, and uttered loud vivas. They were liberally served with refreshments, and enjoyed such a feast generally as the barrack life in France had little habituated them to.

The Emperor has not yet signified the day of his departure, and it may be that His Majesty is waiting to give the King VICTOR EMANUEL a chance to fight and gain the first victory alone, in order to avenge Novara and the defeat of his father. Everything, however, is ready for the departure of His Majesty. On Monday he bade adieu to the Imperial family in all its ramifications, and on Tuesday to the official bodies of state. Dr. CONNEAU, his long-tried friend accompanies His Majesty as physician, and Dr. JOBERT DE LAMBALLE, Clinical Professor to the Faculty of Paris, as surgeon. Dr. BARON LARREY goes as Surgeon-in-Chief to the army. Drs. CHAMPOUILLON, BOUDIN, SALLERON and FENIN are named chief surgeons to the four divisions of the Army of Italy in the order named. M. MOCQUARD, for so long a time the Emperor's principal Secretary, is now on his bed, suffering from an accident received in the overturning of his carriage. He will not be able to attend the Emperor, and will be replaced by M. ROBERT, Master of Requests at the Council of State, assisted by M. LAMARIE, Auditor at the Council. The Abbé LAINE, Chapiain of the Tuileries, will also accompany His Majesty to Italy. The Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, has been ordered to wait at Marseilles to convey His Majesty to Genoa.

The publication of the Emperor's proclamation to the French people was a good occasion for judging of the popularity or non-popularity of the war. It was posted, as soon as delivered at the Legislature, on all the walls of Paris. Large crowds were everywhere gathered about them, and while every one approved of the sentiments contained, eulogized the style and the moderation of the document, and acquiesced thus in the war, no enthusiasm was apparent. Nevertheless there is enthusiasm in favor of the war, only the French have ceased to be a demonstrative people. They have been compelled to cheer and grow enthusiastic over such a diversity of things within the last sixty years, that they have become thoroughly *blasé* on the chapter of enthusiasm, and consider it no longer the *ton* to exhibit a susceptibility to impressions. The "Age of Reason," precipitately inaugurated in '93, is to day more of a reality than it was then.

We hear no more in France, within the last few days, of mediation. The obstinacy of the London *Times* in supporting the hypothesis of a French and Russian alliance, can only be compared to its two years' persistence in the truth of the Arrowsmith hoax. It is the obstinacy of egotism.

Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, left France yesterday. The Austrian subjects in France are placed under the protection of the Netherlands Minister, while the subjects of France in Austria are placed under the flag of the Spanish Minister.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree authorizing Austrian subjects living in France to remain during the war, if there be no reason to suspect them of engaging in politics, at the same time declaring that no other subjects of Austria shall be admitted into France unless for an exceptional reason Austrian ships of commerce in French ports at the time of the declaration of war, or ships arrested upon the high seas, whose masters shall not know of the declaration of war between the two countries, are to have six weeks time to regain their country.

LOUISA MARIA DE BOURBON, daughter of the last Duke DE BERRY, Reigning Duchess of Parma, who has just been dethroned by her people because she would not join the Piedmontese Alliance, has fled with her son, ROBERT I., Infante of Spain, in whose name she was reigning, into Austria. In Modena, the Government refuses to abdicate, and is pretending to a resistance against the current that is now sweeping over Italy. Its resistance cannot be otherwise than short lived.

M. MONTANELLI, the distinguished Italian patriot, and young GEORGE MANIN, both residents of Paris since the events of 1848, have been appointed to commands in the Tuscan army.

I lately visited the office of the Nicaragua Canal Company in this city, and found it an elegant establishment, with three or four clerks, messenger boys and all the expensive appliances of a first-class concern. I did not like to ask the question aloud, Where does all the money come from? but I asked it of myself all the same. It cost a good deal of money to send M. BELLY and his troupe out to Central America, and it costs a good deal to keep him and this Paris establishment in operation. Where *does* the money come from?

It has been reported for the last two or three months—a report which I cannot at all guarantee—that M. MILLAUD is in embarrassed circumstances, and that he is even reduced to the point of being obliged to offer for sale his costly residence in the Place St. Georges. But, however this may be, it is certain that he has retired from the pecuniary support of M. BELLY and his Nicaraguan scheme. At the same time I am informed that M. DELAMARRE, proprietor of the *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, is now the backer of M. BELLY. The *Pays*, however, has had the good sense not to follow the suicidal example of the *Presse* in prostituting its columns to the puffing of the stock operations of its proprietor. This journal abuses America habitually, and very naturally supports the project of M. BELLY; but not more since the new investment of M. DELAMARRE than previously.

M. CHANUT, former editor of the *Presse* for American affairs, now employed in the same capacity on the *Revue Contemporaine*, has just published a lengthy article in this journal on the subject of Cuba, and is preparing another on Central America and the Nicaragua canal question. According to M. CHANUT, the French people, as well as the French Government, are strongly opposed to the annexation of Cuba, by force, to the United States, and their opposition would be manifested in a more effective way than by a mere protest. I have every reason to believe that if LOUIS NAPOLEON were disposed, he could easily gain the consent of his people, to constitute this one of the civilizing missions of which he has talked so much in his late manifestos. His new and powerful navy, which will have little opportunity of developing its strength in the present war, would only be too glad to measure its strength with a maritime power like the United States. In fact, the Emperor cannot know what value to attach to the improvements that have been introduced, and whether it is safe to continue the present system of building, without having a trial on a grander scale than will be offered by the Italian war.

The *Revue Contemporaine* referred to above, was started by the Government as one of its own pillars. The Government was to pay the sum of 100,000f. a year toward its support, 50,000f. from the contingent fund of the Ministry of the Interior, 25,000 from one of the other Ministries, and 25,000 from the private purse of the Emperor. Lately the Minister of the Interior insisted upon appointing a committee of gentlemen to aid the director and founder of the journal in its publication; but this was peremptorily refused, and now the journal is being published independent of the Government subsidy. It continues its support to the Government and has a handsome circulation.

Notwithstanding the war excitement, the crowd that daily visits the annual exhibition of Fine Arts is incredible. On Sunday the admittance is free, and last Sunday the number of admissions was 40,000. On week days, when the price of admission is one franc, the average number of admissions is 12,000.

The Empress yesterday completed her 33d birthday, while the Emperor passed his 51st a fortnight ago.

MALAKOFF.

News from Paris One Week Later.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 12, 1859.

The *morale* of the French, in face of the costly war that menaces them, is admirable. The French people, to a man, no matter of what particular color in politics, desired the destruction of the treaties of 1815. The majority preferred, no doubt, and in this majority may be included the Emperor, that this should be accomplished by diplomacy, for diplomacy gave him and the country the most security for the future. But Austria rejected this mode of settlement, and abruptly, brutally, brought on a war. This pleased NAPOLEON, for it threw on Austria the fault of the war, alienated from her the sympathy of Europe, isolated her in the contest, and assured to him, in case his army was victorious, that for which he had so long sighed, the destruction of the hated treaties. He had cause to rejoice, for now he was sure of securing his end, never doubting for a moment the success of his arms, whereas in the Congress he was not so sure, since the votes would have stood, in the start at least, on the question of revision, three to three.

While, therefore, the friends of the Emperor attribute this happy turn in affairs to his superior diplomacy, his enemies can go no further than to give him the credit of good luck. Since the haughty and insolent manner in which Austria commenced the war, and since the explicit declarations of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S proclamation, defining the objects and the extent of the war, it is safe to say that not a single Frenchman, even to the refugees, opposes him. The words of the proclamation—that Austria, by the nature of her institutions, must either go to the Alps or be pushed back into the Adriatic; or in other words, that, while a corner of Italy was enjoying freedom and happiness under constitutional laws, Austria could not live in peace—have found a response in the good sense of every Frenchman, and the cry of "Italy for the Italians," uttered by their Emperor, is to-day the war-cry of the universal French nation. Restricted within the limits of that proclamation, it is the most holy war of modern times, and whatever its burdens may be to the French nation, they are too chivalric and too magnanimous a people not to bear them with cheerfulness. Timid people, and the ordinary enemies of the Bonaparte dynasty, faintly predict disaster to NAPOLEON in his own power at home; but nothing could be more groundless, even absurd, in face of the universal approval of the war.

The proclamation of the Emperor produced in Piedmont as in France a positive sensation. Piedmont as well as France is a Catholic country, and could not therefore but approve the declaration relative to the protection of the Pope in his temporal power. It was in effect the best manner of responding to the immense war of calumny organized against France under the inspiration and the active coöperation of a class of politicians in other States who know by experience the power of this principal arm of all bad causes. It was not the temporal power of the Pope that had raised up a dissension between the people of Sardinia and the Holy See, but the abuses which hid themselves under the sacred mantle of religion.

The most important news of the week is the official assurance on the *part of Prussia and England, given to France, that they intend to remain neutral during the war.* This assurance was given after a response from France to questions asked. The reader will surmise the nature of these questions: whether there was a secret alliance with Russia, and its nature; whether NAPOLEON sought conquests; what were his designs toward Germany; whether he would encourage or oppose the revolutionary spirit in Italy; whether he intended to withdraw his support from the Pope? NAPOLEON'S answers to these questions are known, and these answers have procured for him the neutrality of the two Powers which *give the greatest assurance of the tranquillity of the rest of Europe during the Transalpine war.* NAPOLEON may now turn loose all his force on Austria without the fear of a fire in his rear.

The march of General GYULAI into Piedmont, and his marchings and counter-marchings in the twenty-five miles of space between the Ticino and his advanced posts, seems to have had no other design than that of plunder. The opinion, generally promulgated in Europe before the war, that Austria would be obliged to commence hostilities in spite of the Congress in order to give its army something to eat and an installment on arrear pay, is now doubly confirmed. The whole country has been despoiled by such a rate of exorbitant and cruel exactions as would have disgraced the barbarous ages of warfare. In certain localities, it is said, that all men between twenty-one and forty-five years of age have been enrolled by force in the Austrian army, and sent back to the Russian frontier of Austria, whence escape is impossible. The exactions in money and rations are so enormous on each village or town occupied, that if the Austrian occupation were to cease to-day, the country would require a generation to recover from its prostration. The King VICTOR EMANUEL, deeply grieved at the sufferings of his subjects, has sent a protest to the Count GYULAI, not as king, but as commander-in-chief of the Sardinian forces, desiring to know how the Austrian army intends to make war—whether as soldiers or as brigands. *It would seem, in fact, from present indications, that Austria only invaded Piedmont in order to replenish her army stores, and then to fall back under the protection of the strongholds of Lombardy.*

The French Emperor has made some changes in his Cabinet, which had been for some time anticipated. Marshal VAILLANT retires from the War Office, to give place to Marshal RANDON. The former in turn takes the latter's place as Major-General of the Army of Italy, a position next in importance to that of Commander-in-Chief. M. ROUHER leaves the Department of Justice to be created a Senator and Vice-President of the Senate, and is succeeded by M. DELANGLE, Minister of the Interior, who gives place in the Interior Department to a new man, M. ARRIGHI, Duke DE PADOUE. Furthermore, Messrs. VAILLANT and WALEWSKI are appointed members of the now important Council of Regency, which is thus constituted: Cardinal MORLOT, Duke of MALAKOFF, ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, M. BAROCHE, Count de MORNY, Count de PERSIGNY, Marshal VAILLANT, Count WALEWSKI. These latter gentlemen, just named, were much annoyed when this body was first constituted at not finding their names in the number.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the changes in the Cabinet. In regard to the Minister of War, Marshal VAILLANT, whose administration of the affairs of his department during the Crimean war gained for him the highest compliment from the Emperor, and from everybody cognizant of the labor he performed, it is said that, notwithstanding his continual assurances to the Emperor lately that the army was in perfect order to take the field, it was found at the moment of starting that the cavalry of the Guard was but poorly mounted. This and other charges are given as an explanation of the change; but the Marshal's transfer to the important post of Major General of the Army in Italy, where administrative and organizing abilities of the first order are required, disproves, I think, all these suppositions of the public. The change was more probably made because Marshal VAILLANT had grown tired of the routine of the War office, and desired a change into another climate and another field of action.

Marshal RANDON, who succeeds Marshal VAILLANT in the War office, is one of the finest-looking men in the French Army, and made a great reputation with the home government by the administrative and military abilities he displayed in his late Governorship of Algeria. He is 64 years of age, and rose from the ranks to his present station. He gained his epaulette of Lieutenancy at the battle of Moscow in 1812; rose gradually in the ranks under the succeeding governments, till we find him Governor-General of Algeria in 1848, after the events of February. He was then Lieutenant-General. He was Minister of War from January to October, 1851. In quitting the Ministry he returned as Governor of Algeria and distinguished himself in the war against the Kabyles. He was created Senator in 1852, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1853, and Marshal of France in 1856. He was again sent to Algiers last year, and he has now just passed Major-General of the Army of Italy, and then Minister of War. Marshal RANDON is a Count as successor to his uncle the General Count MARCHAND.

Formerly a Major-General of the army was a general officer, charged to transmit the orders of the Commander in-Chief, by writing or otherwise, to the various divisions; he had sole charge of the camping operations. Under the ancient monarchy there were three Major-Generals, one for the infantry, one for the cavalry, and one for the dragoons, (at that time a mixed corps.) NAPOLEON, in 1804, reëstablished the functions of Major-General of the army, limiting the title to one only, however, and conferring upon him the surveillance of the entire army in the field. Marshal BERTHIER, Prince of Wagram, filled this office during the entire existence of the first Empire. The functions to which Marshal RANDON and after him Marshal VAILLANT have just been appointed, correspond exactly with those filled by the Prince of WAGRAM.

The new Minister of the Interior, the Duke of PADOUE, brother of Madame THAYER, wife of the Post-master-General, is the son of the deceased General ARRIGHI DE CASANOVA, Duke de PADOUE, who died a Senator in 1853. A student at the Polytechnic School, M. DE PADOUE served for a while in the Artillery, and up to 1848 lived retired from public affairs. From 1849 to 1852 he was Prefect at Versailles; he then entered the Council of State as Master of Requests. He succeeded his father as Councillor of State, and soon after, his father dying, succeeded to the title of Duke, and at the same time passed Senator in his father's place. He was born in 1814, and is married to a grand-daughter of the Count DE RIGNY, Mlle. HORTENSE.

This morning the *Moniteur* contained several decrees, the first of which confers on the Empress during the Emperor's absence the Regency, with the power to preside over the Council of Regency and the Cabinet at all their meetings, and the right to sign all laws and acts, except those which the Senate alone has the power to enact, and which touch the fundamental organization of the Government, and the statutes concerning the Imperial family.

Another decree names his uncle, the Prince JEROME, the surviving brother of NAPOLEON I., as the authorized adviser of her Majesty the Empress.

Another decree names M. THOUVENEL, French Minister at Constantinople, a Senator of the Empire, while still another authorizes the erection, in the Palace of Versailles, at the expense of the Government, of a statue to the memory of HUMBOLDT, just deceased.

The official journal also contains a note to the effect that the Cabinet of his Majesty at the Tuileries, by which is meant his working bureau, will continue its organization as at present, under the direction of M. MOCQUARD, and that all letters or business papers intended for his Majesty must be addressed there, and not to the Army of Italy. Messengers will go back and forth from the Tuileries to the camp every day, or every other day.

All applications coming from strangers to be admitted into the French service as officers have been and will be refused. Major KEARNEY, of the United States, has entered the staff of Gen. MORRIS, commander of a division of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, but it is only as a volunteer and as a friend. He has no official title there. The Major, I understand, desired the protection of the American Government, but in what form I am not able to say. This, however, was refused him by Mr. MASON, on the ground that it might be regarded as an intermeddling in a war in which the United States had no concern. It is, nevertheless, true that England and other States have sent neutral Military Commissioners to remain in and follow each of the belligerent camps. Neither are foreigners admitted into the ranks of officers in the army of Sardinia, as commanders or as medical men. Students of the School of Medicine of Paris are admitted into the French Army and Navy, as assistants, and the same may be true, perhaps, of Sardinia; but several American doctors have already applied, both to France and Sardinia, and thus far been refused.

It has also been announced that *not a single newspaper correspondent will be permitted to enter the allied camps.* By exception, M. EMILE AUGIER, Member of the French Academy, has obtained the permission to join the *personnel* of the Prince NAPOLEON—but not by any means in the capacity of a journalist. The Emperor will take with him, to be placed under the charge of Marshal VAILLANT, a printing service from the Government office, which will furnish the bulletins it is deemed proper to give to the public. If the manner in which news has been served up to the present time is to be taken as a criterion for the future, the Austrians will know but little by way of Paris or London of what is going on in the French and Sardinian camps.

The number of volunteers inscribed in Paris alone up to the present moment is about 20,000.

The embargo laid by Sardinia on the Austrian vessels caught by the war in her ports is fully justified by the inhuman rigors of the Austrian commander on the Piedmontese in the territory occupied by his army.

The loan of 500,000,000 francs, which was opened to the public on Saturday for ten days, was taken twice over at the end of the second day!

I have just returned from seeing the Emperor's departure for the seat of war. He left the Tuileries at 5¼ o'clock, and with his departure commences a new era in his eventful and dramatic life. When the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON stood with his back against the Napoleon column at Bologne in 1840, defending himself with his sword, and his friends begged him to fly with them, he said, "No! I have left France for the last time!" Again when he entered in 1848, he used the same language to his friends; and this time he stayed. But now he has left again, and although under different circumstances, his mind must be crowded with reflections that would crush the spirit of a less collected, a less impassible man than he.

Never before in his life, however, did LOUIS NAPOLEON see such a day as this. From the Tuileries to the railway station beyond the Bastile was one dense mass of human beings, and from different points on the route I hear the same report: not a man or woman on that whole route but shouted over and over again with frenzy, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The military could not restrain the people, who precipitated themselves against the horses and the carriage, waving their hats up to his Majesty's face and shouting like madmen. At the station the *cortége* was arrested for some minutes by the crowd, which was so dense as to prevent all further progress. The whole city was out to greet him and wish him and the French Army success.

His Majesty was dressed in a red fatigue cap, blue frock undress coat and red pantaloons, with the insignia of a General of Division. He rode in an open carriage with the Empress at his side, and one of his officers in the front of the carriage. He was preceded and followed by a small detachment of the Cent Gardes, which will remain in Paris to do duty at the Tuileries, and by several other open carriages, in which were seated the officers who accompany him, among whom were the Prince NAPOLEON, Marshal VAILLANT, General REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, his aid-de-camps, his ordnance officers, and the *employés* of his *secrétariat.* The menial part of his camp household left two hours earlier.

The Empress will accompany the Emperor as far as Montereau, an hour's ride from town, and will then return again to Paris, at 8 o'clock. The Emperor will not stop at Lyons, as was at first intended, and will reach Marseilles to-morrow afternoon. From Marseilles the Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, will carry him direct to Genoa, where he will arrive day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 12th, and where an ovation awaits him, such, perhaps, as no man ever received. On Friday, after having inspected the French troops at Genoa, Novi and Alessandria, he will arrive in the King's camp at San Salvadore, a few miles from Alessandria, on the road to Casale. We may calculate then on offensive movements on the part of the Allies, if they have not already taken place.

All the evening telegraphic dispatches confirm the statements to the effect that for the last three or four days the Austrians have been retreating and concentrating their forces on points nearer the frontier, where they are throwing up extensive breastworks as if they intended to take a stand there on the defensive. The parties they threw forward seemed not to have been so much with the intent of attacking the Piedmontese, as to learn their situation and to levy supplies on the natives.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

The War as Seen from England—Retirement of the French Minister—The Elections and their Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 6, 1859.

Public curiosity has been standing on tip-toe for some days here, awaiting news of importance from the seat of war; but up to this evening nothing of moment has transpired. Instead of pressing forward, as it was expected, the Austrians are said to have recrossed the Po at Cambio, thus abandoning, apparently, their design of attacking Tortona or Novi. Their other divisions, however, still seem to remain on the Piedmontese side of that river and of the Ticino. The country between Novara and Casale is said to have been laid under water by the opening of the sluices, the effect of which operation has been rendered all the more embarrassing to the invaders by the sudden fall of rain during three days uninterruptedly. Thus, literally, the menacing corps of Count GYULAI may be said to be stuck in the mud, while their adversaries have all the advantage of bringing up their reserves and moving from place to place their supplies, with safety and speed, by means of the railways behind them. The French are hourly pouring in, not only by way of Genoa, but across Mont Cenis, the snow on which has now been cleared away. To reach the foot of the Alps, the French troops were carried along the railroad, which passes very near, if it does not actually infringe upon the portion of Savoy declared to be neutral, in all eventualities, by the Treaty of Vienna, and placed under the guardianship of the Swiss confederation. A paragraph appears in the *Indépendance Belge*, a journal known to be devoted to the interests of Austria in the present quarrel, which asserts that the British Government has formally protested against this alleged violation of the Treaty. The reply of Count WALEWSKI is stated to have been prompt, and I think conclusive, namely, that the railway in question lies so closely upon the fringe of the neutral portion of Savoy, that it would hardly have been open to fair objection had it been used without permission; but that to guard against the possibility of misapprehension, application had previously been made to the Helvetic Government, the only Power invested with the right of interference, and leave had been specifically granted for the conveyance of the troops of France. I have referred to the Treaty of Vienna, and find its terms quite explicit on the point: no other Power is referred to in the clause in question; and it is evident that it was framed with a view to protect Switzerland against the incursions of the French, not to frustrate communication between France and Piedmont when in alliance. But as an indication of the spirit in which the Derbyite Cabinet is disposed to act, the matter is not wholly devoid of significance.

Great stress is laid by French and English journals on the alleged spontaneity of the revolution at Florence, and the virtual conferring of the temporary sovereignty of Tuscany upon King VICTOR EMANUEL. The truth is, however, that the affair was the result of a plot conceived and arranged at Turin, a full account of which was in the hands of parties both here and at Paris before the event took place. It was one of a series of careful y prepared *coups d'état*, of which the second came off at Parma, whence the Arch-Duchess was obliged to retire. On the following day the soldiers, learning that an Austrian detachment was in full march upon the city, suddenly executed a counter demonstration and compelled the Provisional Government to withdraw. An explosion is daily looked for in the Papal States. This would seriously complicate matters. The French garrison being bound to protect the Pope and support his government, would probably deem it their duty to place respectful but insurmountable obstacles in the way of his abandonment of his dominions, with a view to seek shelter in those of Austria. The French have never forgiven the Duc D'HARCOURT for having been outwitted by the Bavarian Minister at Rome in 1848, by whose instrumentality his Holiness escaped to Gaeta. They are not likely to be outwitted this time. The French proclamation of war specially repudiated all idea of disturbing the temporal authority of the Pope; and so long as PIO NONO remains at the Vatican with 6,000 French guards within call, there is hardly likely to be any real cause for apprehension on his part that the peace of Rome itself will be seriously disturbed. What will happen in the Legations is another matter. It is said to-day that the Austrians have largely reinforced the garrison of Ancona, and that Cardinal ANTONELLI has remonstrated energetically against a measure likely to prove provocative of counter reinforcements of the French in the Eternal City. The pamphlet recently published at Brussels by M. ABOUT, a descendant of VOLTAIRE, the original appearance of whose statements in the *Moniteur* was made matter of protest by the Holy See, has been calculated to damage its administrative reputation throughout Europe. The project is boldly advanced of fixing the future residence of the Pope in France; and, *nolens volens*, the head of the Catholic Church may yet possibly find himself installed as the guest of his too powerful champion] at Fontainebleau, as his predecessor PIUS VII. was in the days of NAPOLEON I. The state of religious feeling, however, in in Catholic countries is very different now from what it was fifty years ago. The forcible detention of the Pope by either France or Austria, would stir up passions now-a-days that slept profoundly in the earlier days of the century. In point of fact, the residence, whether voluntarily or otherwise, of His Holiness within the dominions of either of the great Powers supposed to be ambitious of his custody, would be deemed politically intolerable by Prussia and England for domestic reasons of their own; and NAPOLEON III. could not commit a greater mistake than to attempt, under the flimsy guise of protection, to render the "Vicar of Christ" his captive.

The Duke of MALAKOFF left London last night to take the command of his division. There is a general feeling of satisfaction throughout society here at the termination of his diplomatic sojourn amongst us. The unparalleled coarseness not only of his manners, but of his ideas, had rendered him an object of aversion with the Court, and generally in good society. I would not write, and if I did you would not print, the stories that are commonly told of him: and now that he is gone, there is a general sensation of relief and satisfaction.

The denial given by Mr. DISRAELI on the hustings in Buckinghamshire to the story of the *Times* about a treaty offensive and defensive between France and Russia, ought to have put an end to that fable; but as you will perceive it is repeated again in the columns of that devoted organ of Austria this morning. The city no longer believes in the tale, and settling day has passed over without any serious casualty. No little gloom however was caused by the announcement of the failure of the great banking house of ARNSTEIN & ESKELES, at Vienna; and there are fears of serious damage being caused thereby to some of our houses in the German trade. By the way, you will perceive that the Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly and cordially recognizes in his recent speech the fact which other European statesmen have long striven to ignore, that the balance of power in Christendom is rapidly ceasing to be a mere European question. With wise and prescient clearness of vision, he declares that England's political relations are daily likely to become far more intimate with the kindred communities of America and Australia than with the bankrupt despotisms of Europe. His speech is upon the whole by far the most statesmanlike which has been delivered since the dissolution of Parliament, and many things in it seem to me to foreshadow a coming schism in the party of which he so long has been a prominent chief. There are rumors in circulation of negotiations pending between a certain section of the Derbyites and Lord PALMERSTON. As far as I can learn, they rest upon no better foundation than the fact that there is no longer any question of great domestic interest which should keep them apart, and that both are animated by strong repugnance to the iden of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S return to power in company with his new allies of the Manchester school.

If you care to understand truly the result of the elections now nearly concluded, I would strongly recommend you *not* to read the delusive lists published from day to day in our party journals. Even on the temporary question of Derbyite or non-Derbyite they are most unreliable. But as regards what is really important, a classification of men either into cliques headed by particular individuals, or sects holding something of community of opinion, they are absolutely good for nothing. The worn out names of Liberal and Conservative can in no practical sense be taken as describing two great parties into which the whole of the new House of Commons may be divided. There are at least three large and powerful bodies which will occupy the opposition benches as soon as Parliament meets, that of the Anti-Reform Whigs under Lord PALMERSTON; that of the middle class radicals, under Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. ROEBUCK; and finally the middle party of what the French used to call, in their Parliamentary days, *centre gauche*, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM. On the other side, it is mere absurdity to classify as identical Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends—comparatively few but undoubtedly influential as they are—with the NEWDEGATES, and SPOONERS and BENTINCKS, who sit above the gangway. The Ministerialists claim up to to-day a gain of eighteen seats—those for South Lancashire and South Essex, one yesterday being among the most important. My impression is, that ere this day week they will have increased their gains by several more; and upon the whole, there is no doubt whatever that if the Cabinet hold together, Lord DERBY'S followers will be by much the strongest section in the new Parliament, though still considerably in a minority.

The War in Italy—The State of the Austrian Provinces—Interesting from Tuscany and Rome—The Neutrality of Germany—The Russian Treaty.

OFFICIAL DIARY OF OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, May 3—A. M.

About 15,000 Austrians arrived on Sunday evening at Sannazzaro. General SCHWARTZENBURG passed the night at Lomello. A heavy requisition was made at Made; the Syndic had his hands tied, and was conducted to the head-quarters, for having been unable to deliver in time all the provisions required. The valley of the Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French.

TUESDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Austrians have crossed a branch of the Po a Cambio, and have also attempted to throw a bridge across the Sesia, but the swelling of the waters prevented them. Wherever they pass they exact heavy requisitions, threatening pillage and fire, and the penalty of five times the value of the provisions required. No news from the Vercelli side. Our troops continue to occupy their positions, together with the French troops.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—A. M.

Last night the Austrians were constructing bridges over the arms of the Po, one of which is called the Tanaro, being the old bed of that river. Bridges are being built on the high road leading from Tortona to Alessandria. Yesterday 150 Austrians crossed the Sesia at Caresana, and advanced to Villanova, near Casale, where they stopped a few hours, and then recrossed the river. Towards evening a picket arrived at Terranova, and exacted a heavy requisition of provisions and carts. French troops and war materials continue to pass through Turin, and to arrive at Susa.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambio, and pushed their vanguard as far as Sale, have recrossed the river.

The Austrian divisions posted on the right bank, still threaten to attempt the passage of the Po at Frassinetto, but the river, which is much swollen by the rains, would at present offer a difficult obstacle to their crossing.

The rain continues to fall, and the low grounds are covered with water.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day, dated from his head-quarters at Alessandria, May 5:

On the 3d and 4th the enemy attempted to pass the Po, opposite Frassinetto and Valenza. The troops of the 17th Regiment, and the 8th Battalion of Bersaglieri, the 1st, 17th and 18th Batteries, intrusted with the defence of that position, stood the enemy's fire with intrepidity and frustrated his attempt. His Majesty the King, highly satisfied with the firm and praiseworthy behavior displayed by these troops, and with the intelligent manner in which they were commanded by their chiefs, Colonel BOSSOLI, Major VOLPELLANDI, and Captains SOBRERO, DHO, and ROMANI, has given orders to the undersigned chief of the staff to inform all the corps of the army thereof by the present order of the day, his Majesty being convinced that this first result will be followed by other greater ones, which will increase the reputation and glory of the Piedmontese army.

By order of his Majesty,
Lieut.-General of the Staff, DELLA ROCCA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a short account of the cannonade at Valenza on the 4th, stating the number of wounded at 10, besides Captain RESSETTI and one man killed. The latter, a corporal of Bersaglieri, (or riflemen,) named ALBINI, being mortally wounded, nevertheless crawled to a hillock in order to have one shot more at the enemy. The operations of the enemy near Frassinetto are officially described as follows:

After some insignificant encounters of cavalry during the first days of the war, and in which our troops retarded the enemy's march, we have now to mention facts of greater importance. On the 3d of May, about twenty minutes past 4 P. M., the enemy in considerable force reconnoitered the left bank of the Po, opposite Frassinetto, with an attempt to cross over to the right bank. The

every appearance of an approaching great battle on the ground of Marengo, where NAPOLEON, then Consul BONAPARTE, vanquished the Austrians. For the last two days rain has been falling in torrents, and our unfortunate soldiers encamped on the high roads have suffered severely. They have however, been supported by that constant good humor which never abandons French troops. Yesterday a Zouave related to me in the following terms the predicament in which he found himself the previous night. 'Figure to yourself, Sir, that we fixed our bed in that of a torrent; be it understood it was dry—not a drop of water, but small stones, rather sharp. We had gone to bed and fallen asleep without the trouble of blowing out our candle. So far all well; but in the middle of the night there was a change, for we awoke with the water up to our waists. Such a torrent—it is certain that it must have sold itself to Austria. We were paddling like ducks, and there was no possibility of our changing our clothes, for all were soaked with rain. We consequently waited until morning to warm ourselves with the sun, the fire of the good God. Now we think no more about it, as you may perceive; and, besides, we shall experience many similar inconveniences.' The fact is, that in order not to injure private property our soldiers' camp was pitched on the road to Novi and Alessandria, in the bed of a torrent which traverses the entire valley of Polcevera. The Piedmontese cannot complain of our men, for never did a friendly army conduct itself better in a foreign territory. The passage of our troops through Genoa has been a superb affair for the Genoese. The French officers having quitted France unexpectedly, had not time to supply themselves with the most indispensable necessaries, and it was in Genoa they purchased their mules, saddles, and baggage carts. A Fair for the sale of mules was held every day in the market-place. The Genoese horse-dealers, like their brethren in other countries, extorted extravagant prices; as much as 500f. and 700f. were paid for a mule. Our troops have left millions in Genoa."

THE ADVANCE OF THE AUXILIARIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

I passed yesterday at Genoa, just now a much more lively place than Turin, the dullness of which is varied only by the occasional passage of French troops, of which three regiments and a battalion arrived here yesterday, and left, some last night, others this morning, for the front. Genoa, yesterday, was crowded with French soldiers, chiefly of the Imperial Guard. There are fewer, however, than there were very recently, a good many having passed on, and part of the Guard was to leave this morning at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. There is a great movement of troops on the line between Turin and Genoa, and especially between Alessandria and the latter place. One meets trains of prodigious length, carrying whole regiments of soldiers, beside baggage and detachments of cavalry. The cavalry has been coming in of late, but there is as yet nothing like the number that would be necessary, in case of a retrograde movement on the part of the Austrians, to follow them up and bring them to battle in the plain. Up to yesterday very little French artillery had arrived in Piedmont, but the whole artillery of the Imperial Guard was at Marseilles two days ago, and it was thought likely to reach Genoa to day or to-morrow. The Genoese have given the French a warm reception, and the French, on their part, have been well-behaved, and have given no cause for complaint. The officers say that 200,000 men (effective) are coming to Italy.

There must be not very far from half that number here already—certainly not less than 90,000, and they are coming in daily. A considerable portion of them, however, are not yet supplied with all that is necessary to enable them to take the field. The officers complain of the difficulty of finding animals to carry their baggage, the prices demanded for mules and horses being very high. The three officers of every French company of infantry are allowed to have two mules between them. The French seem very confident of making short work of the Austrians, and the story goes among them that the Emperor has invited guests to the usual Autumn shooting at Compiègne, saying that all would be over by then.

A correspondent of the *Siècle* writes as follows from Alessandria on the 3d:

"On learning at Genoa that the Austrians had made a forward movement along their whole line, I determined to come on here by railway. But on reaching this place I found that they are not so advanced as was represented. From Genoa to Novi the railway runs parallel with the carriage road, and I there saw on the march for ten leagues, bodies of French troops of all arms, amounting to some 30,000 men, as I was informed by a staff officer in the same compartment with myself. As they proceeded along, the boys of every village came out to assist them by carrying their knapsacks and muskets. At Novi, where we had a view of the battle-field on which the republican General JOUBERT fell, we found a body of four or five thousand Piedmontese soldiers. The Austrians are still seventeen miles from Alessandria, at Vercelli, which they occupied without opposition. This morning I visited the battle-field of Marengo, which lies about half a league from Alessandria. In the centre of the spacious plain a large house of very inferior architecture has been erected, and is used as a museum, which till lately was filled with the relics of that memorable day. On the façade are fresco portraits of KELLERMAN, LANNES, BESSIERES and BERTHIER. A marble statue of the First Consul stands in the court. A few steps to the right is the tomb of DESAIX over which a gigantic pyramid of human bones is piled. For the moment the museum is empty, the contents having just been removed to Alessandria. I saw in the distance, on the left bank of the Bormida, where so many Austrians were drowned in the battle of Marengo, the outposts of the Sardinian cavalry."

A letter from Genoa of the 1st in the *Siècle* says:

"I yesterday visited the camp of the Turcos. It is pitched in one of those pretty spots which appear like an earthly paradise, in the Valley of Polcevera. This valley, which is reached after passing through the suburb of San-Pier d'Arena, which contains some palaces not less splendid than those in Genoa, is hemmed in by four small hills covered with orange, lemon, pomegranate trees, and cactuses. The Turcos are a very fine specimen of the Arab race; some of the native officers, in particular, are, in spite of their dark skins, remarkable for their regular features. The white turban is admirably suited to their energetic heads, and they wear with ease and grace the large jacket and the wide trousers closely fastened above the hips. There is in all their rapid movements an elasticity which more resembles that of the feline than the human race. In the games in which they indulge in order to prevent the ennui of inactivity, they bound about like so many tigers. Almost all of them speak French with a drawling and guttural accent, which is not however at all disagreeable. Last night one battalion of the Turcos struck their tents and left for Pontedecimo; the others will leave this evening or to-morrow. After the Aquasola, which is the favorable promenade of Genoa, the road which leads to the camp of the Turcos has been, during the last five days, the most frequented walk of the Genoese.

A FRENCH ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS addressed, from his head quarters at Genoa, 29th ult, the following order of the day to the First Corps of the Army of Italy:

"Soldiers!—In 1796 and 1800 the French army, under the orders of General BONAPARTE, obtained in Italy glorious victories over the same enemies whom we are about to combat. Several demi-brigades then acquired the designation of Terrible or Invincible, which each of you, by his courage, firmness and discipline, will endeavor to give to his standard. Soldiers!—have confidence in me, as I have in you. Let us show ourselves worthy of France and of the Emperor; and let us so act that one day it shall be said of us what was said of our fathers, as expressing all titles of glory: 'He belonged to the Army of Italy!'"

STRATEGICAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

A Turin letter in the *Nord*, says: "The hesitation of the Austrians becomes more and more difficult to understand. It is attributed to orders from Vienna, where Gen. HESS is said not to approve of the plan of attack in Piedmont, particularly as Gen. GYULAI has never had command in the field. It is true that the position of the Austrians is difficult; they have a hostile population behind them, and are in an enemy's country. It is not, therefore, at all astonishing that they should take particular care in strengthening their line of operations before advancing. There have been several skirmishes near Montara between the Austrian and Sardinian outposts. At one of them, near Gropello, two Sardinian squadrons of the Saluzzo regiment encountered some Austrians. The Sardinians fought well, and their Captain, the Marquis COLLI, who was three weeks back at Paris, sought out the Austrian Commander, and, having engaged in a hand to hand contest, killed him. Several other Austrians were wounded, as well as some of the Sardinians."

The *Débats* has the following remarks on the position of the belligerent parties:

"The Austrians, without exactly losing their time, have scarcely yet done anything more than what the plan of campaign of the French and Piedmontese permitted them to do. Having against them the weather, which pours cataracts on their columns, and the earth, which has become so softened as to impede their movements, they must have suffered and must still suffer some loss. Without occupying ourselves with the preparatory movements which the Austrians may make in the rear of the Ticino, the Po, and the frontier of the Duchy of Parma—movements which can only be very imperfectly known—we may state that the Austrians are debouching on several points of the line, operating with small columns on the banks of the Po. On the left bank the accounts received represent that they have arrived at Trino. They have thus without striking a blow arrived half way to Turin. At from ten to thirteen miles from Trino, and at about twenty-four miles from Turin, the Austrians will find Crescentino, a little town of 4,000 inhabitants. This town can hardly be at more than a league from the Dora Baltea, a river on which the Piedmontese are stated to have prepared defences of a certain extent. We do not clearly understand the cannonades of Basale and Frassinetto; they must have been only a demonstration; the presence of a column on the territory comprised between Asti, Alessandria, and two rivers like the Po and the Tanaro, appears to us impossible. As to the operations on the right bank, they appear clearer. The arrival of a column at Sale indicates that very shortly the plan of the Austrians will be designed on a vaster scale. When the columns shall be united in a sufficiently considerable mass, they will leave before Alessandria, a place too important to be lightly attacked, a corps of observation acting in conjunction with another corps, more numerous and more active, which will probably act against our line of Serra Valle, Novi and Alessandria, to endeavor to interrupt the communications between Genoa and Turin. The French line is being formed and extended from Genoa to Susa, passing by Novi, Alessandria, Turin and Susa. On the right wing is Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and at the left Marshal CANROBERT, two brave soldiers, one of the old, the other of the new school. The approaching departure of the Emperor indicates in what hands the supreme command is to be placed, and France waits the issue with confidence."

From the London Times.

These small manœuvres are not very significant in themselves, for they are capable of various interpretations, and military critics are divided as to whether the Austrian is concentrating his force for a great effort, or cautiously withdrawing in retreat. No doubt, the present position of General GYULAI is one which, if not of immediate peril, is of great embarrassment. He has advanced into a country which has become a swamp, and worse than a swamp, and he has a swollen river between him and the hill country, where he might find firm footing and a strong enemy. It is contrary to the character of an invader to stand still. Rapid progress is one of the conditions which he accepts when he takes upon him that character. If GYULAI halts long enough in those rice fields he must expect to have his army reduced by ague and dysentery more certainly than by the sword, and would have no advantage to show against the loss of his troops, except some contributions levied from the Sardinian towns, and the satisfaction of encamping upon the patrimonial possessions of Austria's great enemy, Count CAVOUR. All things counsel an early movement on the part of the Austrian, and there is a remarkable concurrence of opinion both at Vienna and Turin that the object of the first blow is Casale. The Austrians are moving by various roads upon this point, and that they are as rapidly as possible rushing up reinforcements and bringing up stores, appears sufficiently by the activity kept up upon the railways in their rear—an activity which sometimes degenerates into confusion, as may be noted in that terrible accident which has, on the Verona Railway, exploded ammunition wagons, and killed and wounded nearly 150 Austrian soldiers. The position is very new, and in a military point of view, very instructive. For the first time we see two large armies encamped in immediate contiguity, and in possession of all the new facilities which it has been anticipated will change the art of war. Behind the Austrian lines there is a network of railways, which keep open a communication with all Europe, and which can deliver in General GYULAI's camp all the resources of Austria and Lombardy. In the same manner steam brings to Genoa and depositts at the foot of the Cenis all the power of France, and railways in the rear of the allied position distribute that power at Genoa, Alessandria, or Turin, and redistribute it from hour to hour as the exigencies of the war may render expedient. These two armies ought to have no difficulties in obtaining the utmost possible concentration of military power. There need be no intermission in the arrival of men and arms and provisions and military stores, and of artillery to any amount. The Generals can play out their match without being at any trouble about the instruments of their game; the board is before them, and the pieces are at hand. The facilities for the contest, therefore, are more equal than was calculated when Austria first appeared as a challenger. Our correspondent at Vienna calculates the strength of the Austrian invading army at 120,000, and from Turin we have an estimate that 80,000 Frenchmen have already reached the Sardinian States, and that the Piedmontese would be under-estimated at less than 65,000 good troops. These numbers may well incline General GYULAI to caution and concentration. The country in which he finds himself is full of historic precedents not encouraging to Austrian Generals. He must know all the details of the campaign of 1796, when the young General BONAPARTE seized upon the Piedmontese fortresses, and drove the Austrians before him out of Sardinia and Lombardy; and General HESS, at least, can remember the circumstances of that campaign of 1800, when the First Consul crossed the Grand St. Bernard, and threw himself between the Austrians and their communications with Lombardy. The Austrian Generals have, doubtless, much meditated upon these precedents, which, although they point to disaster, yet mark that Austrian sluggishness and French promptitude were the causes of NAPOLEON'S success; and these events of the present moment, read by past lights, give likelihood to the general expectation that a battle must be fought either on the plain of Marengo or under the walls of Casale.

But the Emperor of the French is, about on Tuesday next, to set out to take the command of the army, and in his motley suite will be found chiefs of all the nationalities. When NAPOLEON III. reaches Genoa, we must expect that it will be to inaugurate his military career by some great movement decisive of the conflict he has provoked. The world is waiting with an eager curiosity to judge of the *début* of this Emperor General, uncertain whether they will be forced to admire or only tempted to declare that he had better have stayed at home.

THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL ODDS OF THE CONFLICT.

From the London Times, May 11.

The campaign which began by the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, and by the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, is on a scale which very far exceeds any former struggles in those countries. In the long wars of the First NAPOLEON it may be observed that the armies continually increased in number, while, it is said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of the individual soldier diminished. The brilliant campaigns of NAPOLEON'S youth were made at the head of a few thousand men. Marengo itself was gained by 28,000, but the war of 1805 actively employed about 150,000 the French, while in the campaigns of Wagram, Moscow and Leipsic we have incomparably larger armies brought into the field on both sides. Now, the war of 1859 begins on the colossal scale of the latter Empire, and the armies employed may attain dimensions such as no single State has hitherto been capable of producing. Presuming the struggle to be confined to France and Austria, and to the field of Northern Italy, we shall have the spectacle of a combat in closed lists such as the world has never before witnessed. If both the antagonists fight well and stubbornly, the conflict will be as interesting to the military critic as grievous to the philanthropist. Both France and Austria will be able to march almost all their enormous forces to the seat of war. Germany will, while the war is confined to Italy, be sufficiently the ally of Austria to guarantee her from any attack in the rear from Russia, but not sufficiently to disturb France by any demonstration on the Rhine. It may be said that, for some time to come at least, the influence of Germany will have the effect of leaving both sides free to use all their strength against each other. That they will use it there is no doubt. The seat of war adjoins the territory of each, railways and steamers transport their troops easily, and most of the long marches, which enfeebled and diminished armies in the days of NAPOLEON, will be avoided. Enormous masses of armed men can be taken to the country to fight in as comfortably as if they were merely making a change of quarters. With this facility of transport, and this power of using the whole of their great standing armies, we must expect to see two hosts gathered together on the plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not pretend even to guess at. The French are pushing troops over the Alps, and loading their ships of war with soldiers for Genoa. The supply of food will be the only limit to the number which can thus be brought into the field. The French probably have their information about the Austrian army, as the Court of Vienna has its own about French proceedings. But Englishmen are allowed to know little about the matter. There is, however, no doubt that the Power which sent a quarter of a million of men to Sebastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy, with 27,000,000 people, may shortly be in insurrection, and that Sardinia has some 80,000 troops of her own already, it may be reckoned, without exaggeration, that more than 300,000 men may in the next two months be put in line to drive the Austrians from their carefully chosen and now famous positions in Lombardy. On the other hand, Austria can, and will, no doubt, bring an equal force into the field. She does not want men, for the empire contains 33,000,000 souls, without counting the Italian Provinces. If the Finance Minister can find the money to keep 300,000 men on foot in Italy, General GYULAI will find work for them all. They will not be men to fight with the spirit and dash of Frenchmen, but they will be fine troops, superior in *physique* to their enemies; they will have all that science has achieved in the way of perfect weapons of destruction, and they will be commanded by officers who know that the eyes of Europe are upon them, and that they must fight now for the very existence of their empire.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF AUSTRIAN TACTICS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 9—6 P. M.

The inaction of the Austrians has surprised every one, after their peremptory summons to Piedmont. A French General writes that they seem to have recklessly thrown away all their advantages. They were first on the ground, before the French had yet moved to the support of their allies, and to make that support efficient troops have had to be sent in hot haste from every available quarter. The priority in time, of which they do not seem to have made much use, is more than counterbalanced by the rapidity with which the French are swarming to the theatre of war. The artificial inundations they must, from their knowledge of the country, have been prepared for, and the floods caused by the heavy rains, as well as all other accidents of the seasons, ought to enter into the calculations of the commander of an army which is about to manœuvre against an enemy. So strange is this inertness, even to novices in warlike operations, as to give rise to the suspicion that the apparently retrograde movements, as mentioned in the *Moniteur*, cover some deep strategic plans slowly developed, and which are not obvious to people at such a distance as we are from the scene of operations. I have heard military men express their astonishment—the same who believed that the Austrians had, by their being first on the field, the opportunity of attacking the Piedmontese before their auxiliaries came up, beating them, and then, taking up a strong position, awaiting the French. The official bulletins from Turin, of the 8th, inform us that the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli on Buronzo and Saluzzola, and that they continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at Sah Germano; that a reconnaissance was carried on on the *tête du pont* of Casale, where they were attacked by the Piedmontese, and retired. Private accounts of the 7th from the seat of war state that the Austrians, finding the banks of the Po too swampy for their operations, have recrossed the river, and are moving on Turin. They add that the French Generals earnestly desire to see them advance on that city, as in that case they express their confidence that the combined armies will give a good account of them. Another, and a private dispatch, seems to corroborate the fact of a movement on Turin. We are so far from the seat of war, and the information allowed to transpire is of so meagre a kind when there is any information, that we cannot give an opinion on what passes just now on the banks of the Ticino or the Po.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

King VICTOR EMANUEL commands the army in chief. General DELLA MARMORA is second in command under the immediate orders of the King, and Colonel Petit, who held the rank of Brigade Major in the Crimea, with several other officers, compose his staff.

The King's Brigade Major and his chief Aide-de-Camp is General DELLA ROCCA, beneath whose orders are Colonel RIGHETTI and Lieutenant-Colonel GOVONE, both good soldiers. Generals D'ANGROGNA, CARDENNA, SOLARELI, and Colonels SANFRONT, CIGALA, MOROZZO are the King's Aides-de-Camps. MOROZZO also holds the appointment of Commissary of Stores during the campaign. Count DE ROBILANT, whose hand was carried away during the cannonade at NOVARA, in 1849, Majors NAJI, CASTELLENZO and DE BILLIER, Captains BALBO, COCCONITO, RICCARDI, JACQUIER and DEFORAT are orderly officers.

The army is composed of twenty regiments of the line, with complete complements, 60,000 men that is; twelve battalions of chasseurs (*bersagliers*,) 9,600 men; a regiment of engineers; two of artillery, from 7,000 to 8,000 men; nine regiments of cavalry, 4,500 horses, and a strong transport regiment. The commissary department, also, the commissary of stores department, and the intelligence department, are all admirably organized, and in the most complete state of preparation. General DELLA MARMORA has forgotten nothing, and Marshal CANROBERT has complimented him in the warmest manner. The army consists, therefore, of 80,000 soldiers, or, counting the free corps who have united themselves under the same flag, of 90,000 excellent fighting men, animated with the best possible spirit, admirably organized, and worshipping the King, who may lead them to the end of the world before any one of them will complain.

The five generals of divisions are GIOVANNI DURANDO, a Spanish soldier, who in 1848 made an excellent sortie from Vicence; VANNI and CHALDINI, refugees from Modena, who distinguished themselves in the Crimea, and are excessively popular with the army; CASTELBORGO, a daring general; CUCCHIARI DE CARIGNAN, also a refugee, and General SAMBERT, who commands the cavalry, and conducted himself extremely well during the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. General MENABREA commands the Engineers, and enjoys a high reputation. Within the last five days, he has fortified thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-one miles) along the line of the Dora, with so much ability as to call forth a special commendation from General NIEL.

MINOR NOTES FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has removed his headquarters from Genoa to Novi. His Majesty, it is said, is highly satisfied with the first operations of his army.

The delay which has been caused to the Austrian army by the heavy rains has allowed the French to receive their artillery and cavalry, and it is believed that they are now prepared to commence offensive movements.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, gives a very different account of the position of the Austrians in Piedmont to that of the Piedmontese journals. It says: "The news from the army is most satisfactory. The Piedmontese peasants come out to meet the Austrian troops, and offer them provisions and assistance. These are readily accepted, and paid for at once."

The *Nord* and *Independance Belge* contain the following account:

"General GARIBALDI, combining his movements with those of General CIALDINI, has attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely, and bringing off three hundred prisoners."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, according to the last accounts from Genoa, the entire body of the Imperial Guard had arrived there, with the exception of the artillery.

Marshal VAILLANT, now Major-General of the Army of Italy, leaves on May 10 for Genoa.

The sudden landing of the Austrians at two points of Lago Maggiore, Stresa and Arona, has for obvious purpose the command of the Domo d'Ossola valley and the Simplon road, which was constructed by NAPOLEON I. for the professed object of a military route from Paris to Milan. Switzerland's neutrality is not relied on, and liberties are likely to be taken with her frontier, not by the "mere freebooter" GARIBALDI, but by folks who talk of "treaties."

STATE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.

BERNE, Sunday, May 8.

A revolutionary movement is expected at Como; the tri-color has already been hoisted before the Castle.

BERNE, Tuesday, May 10.

According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy, the inhabitants of the Valtelline are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands.

When strange men-of-war were seen in the Adriatic, about the 1st inst., the alarm of the good people at Trieste was so great that the State treasures were removed to Laybach. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the province known as the Kustenland, which consists of the counties of Gorice and Gradiska, Istria, the Quarnero Islands, and Trieste. The Russian Consul at Trieste now acts for Sardinia, and the Spanish Consul for France.

A letter from Vienna of the 1st says: "Every day new forces are being sent to the theatre of war. Gen. WIMPFFEN, commanding the 9th corps, which was in garrison at Vienna, left the day before yesterday for Istria, to defend the coasts, while General MAMULA is posted on the Dalmatian shore. The 9th corps will be replaced at Vienna by the 10th, commanded by General CSORICH, and stationed at Pesth and its environs.

PROCLAMATION FROM GENERAL GYULAI, ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF PIACENZA, ON THE 30TH APRIL.

A Court of Provost is established. It applies but one punishment—that of Death.

Will be treated as a crime or offence:

1. High treason, or any action tending to change by force the system of the empire of Austria and of the *duchies*, or to attract or increase danger from abroad against the said States.

2. The concealment or forwarding of arms of any kind or of munitions. The public are particularly reminded that the punishment of Death will be inflicted, without distinction of condition or hitherto irreproachable conduct, on whosoever shall be found in possession of arms or munitions, either on his own person, or in his house, or in any place whatsoever to which he might be *supposed* to have access.

3. Participation in assemblages armed or unarmed.

4. Illicit enlistment, espionage, the seduction of soldiers whether belonging to the Austrian troops or those of their allies, and generally anything whatever that might occasion disadvantage to the Austrians or advantage to the enemy.

5. Armed resistance or any aggression against the sentinels or patrols, and the least violence against any Austrian or Allied soldier whatever. All people are warned, besides, that sentinels and patrols not only have the right, but that they will be forced, to use their arms against those who do not pay attention to the first challenge.

COURT MARTIAL.

6. The distribution or proclamation of revolutionary writings. 7. Outrages on the military not mentioned in Article 5. 8. Revolutionary signs against Austria or her allies. 9. Revolutionary songs. 10. Public or private political demonstrations. 11. Disobedience to the orders of the military authorities. 12. Mobs or other assemblages of a seditious character. 13. Taking any part in a political meeting, under any pretext whatever. 14. Neglecting to close cafés, restaurants, and all public places, at the times appointed. 15. Receiving foreigners in the house, without making declaration of it to the authorities. 16. Destroying, tearing down, or injuring the escutcheons or arms of Austria.

RECALL OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The following is the letter by which the Emperor of Austria signified to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN that he was removed from his functions of Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:

DEAR BROTHER: The calm attitude which the people of my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom have preserved in the midst of the excitement caused by foreign influences, and the zeal and obedience which they have lately manifested in following the legal prescriptions of my Government, and in satisfying the demands which circumstances have compelled me to make on them, lead me to the firm conviction that in presence of existing events they will maintain order and legality, and will not allow their fidelity towards their legitimate sovereign to be shaken by the perfidious insinuations of the exciters to disorder. I acknowledge, at the same time, in the attitude of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, a proof that you, my dear brother, have fulfilled to my complete satisfaction the mission I intrusted to you when I placed you at the head of the administration of the country as Governor-General. New circumstances, however, imposing on me the duty of taking extraordinary measures for the defence of the rights of my throne and the maintenance of public peace and order, I find myself obliged to combine, for that purpose, the superior military and civil authority of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in one and the same hand. Consequently, my dear brother, I relieve you henceforth from the office of Governor-General, which you have up to the present time filled with judgment and devoted loyalty, and I confide the civil functions of Governor-General to Field Marshal Count GYULAI, who already holds the military command of the country. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The new Ministry has been formed at Florence. The following are its members: M. BUONCOMPAGNI, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron RICASOLI, Minister of the Interior; Marquis RIDOLFI, Minister for Public Instruction; Councillor POGGI, Minister of Justice; M. BUSACCA, Finance Minister; and M. CAMINATTI, a Piedmontese Colonel, War Minister.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TUSCAN COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes the following spirited address:

"Tuscan Soldiers! You cannot remain idle when the cannon perhaps already thunders in Italy against the Austrian. And how could the heroes of Curtatone not hurry to the call of the heroes of Pastrengo, of Goito, and of the Tchernaya? Tuscan soldiers! Hasten to swell the army of the most valiant and loyal VICTOR EMANUEL, which is no longer only a Piedmontese army, but an Italian Army. Range yourselves with the Piedmontese, and with the sons of generous France, under the tricolor flag—under that flag which we hoist to fight the battles of the common independence. Let us unite ourselves, all from the Alps to the two seas. Compact in phalanx, we shall be strong; we shall be invincible. Discipline, courage, and constancy, and the God of Victories will be with us. Forward! then. *Viva l'Italia.*

The General-in-Chief JEROME ULLOA."

THE ACT OF ABDICATION OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

The *Parma Gazette* of May 2 contains the following proclamation, addressed to the people by the Duchess before her departure:

We, LOUISE MARIE DE BOURBON, Regent for Duke ROBERT, first of the States of Parma, considering that the humane desires of the great Powers have not yet succeeded in assembling a European congress, in which means would have been sought to smooth existing difficulties by wise measures and reasonable concessions, and considering that war has broke out very close to our royal States, it is our duty as a mother to provide for the safety of our well-beloved children against the eventualities of the war. We have consequently thought fit to withdraw temporarily from our State, and to appoint our ministers as a governmental commission to govern during our absence, in the name of Duke ROBERT I., with our full power and authority, conformably to established laws and forms, and in case of need, in conformity with the special instructions which we have given to them, applicable to extraordinary circumstances. In the full confidence that we shall very shortly resume in person the duties of our regency, we most fervently and sincerely pray that our well-beloved country may be preserved from all calamity, and that humane feelings and the councils of reason may prevail in all minds. Given at our ducal residence of Parma, May 1, 1859. LOUISE.

OPERATIONS IN THE MODENESE.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

The day before yesterday the Sardinian Commissioner Extraordinary at Massa sent to the Tuscan authorities for assistance, the Modenese troops, holding for the Duke having threatened Massa and Carrara. The general in command sent him 400 men and two pieces of artillery, and reinforced him yesterday. The Tuscan troops are already in the territory of Massa, and the Commander-in-Chief has made such arrangements that not only is the frontier perfectly safe on the Bologna and Pistoja side, and all measures taken to maintain public tranquillity, but Tuscany in a position to spare men to help the Italian cause in the neighboring provinces. I see by the Tuscan paper that the Government there is of the same way of thinking as the authorities here, for they arrested and shut up in the *bargello* an individual who had been amusing himself by calumniating the Tuscan army and daring to doubt its efficiency in the field.

THE ROMAN STATES.

THE AUSTRIANS AT ANCONA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Saturday, April 30—Evening.

On the evening of the 26th, 1,400 Austrians disembarked at Ancona; on the morning of the 27th 200 more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a squadron of Hulans were to be at Pesaro in the evening, and on Friday (that is, yesterday) it was expected they would arrive at Ancona. Two other steamers, on the evening of the 27th, were bringing in five sailing vessels with troops; another followed them closely, and three others were seen at a distance, and had been signaled. If each contained troops the garrison will amount to 10,000 men. Other battalions are ready at Trieste for embarkation for the same destination. The immense material of war alarms people even more than the number of troops. Balls, bombs and rockets in an enormous quantity are visible in all directions. 700 persons are working on a height which commands the fortress called Monte Pulito. The Austrians work in an intrenched camp and in the immediate neighborhood. They have taken possession of the casino of Cardinal FERRETTI, villas and various buildings. They are making a covered road, are reconstructing the Lunette, fortifying the telegraph, placing a battery at the Cappucini, and all around strengthening it with cannon towards both sea and land, especially towards the land. The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege; in a few days it will be ready for defence.

The Papal banners are still on the walls, but the Austrians dispose of everything, as usual. The few gunners belonging to the Pope who remained were to have been sent away on the 28th; their barracks had been already taken from them. The Gonfalonière protests strongly against these acts, and refuses everything. The Delegate is embarrassed, not having received precise orders from Rome. The telegraph from Ancona to Bologna is in the hands of the Austrians; that to Rome is open to the public an hour or so in the day. There was talk in Ancona of preparations to resist a blockade on the part of France, and to give support to a body of 30,000 Neapolitans who were said to have crossed the Tronto and joined the Austrians.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, May 8.

Letters from Rome, to the 5th, state that the French garrison has been maintained entire, and that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona. The inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

ROME, Monday, May 9.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. Light in the lighthouse, at the entrance of the harbor, has been extinguished. The Pope had protested.

France considers the state of things at Ancona a violation of neutrality.

ATTITUDE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Sunday, May 8.

I have this minute opened a letter from Rome, and my correspondent tells me that the Pope has sent all the political prisoners to Ancona. His Holiness is both grieved and irritated at all that is going on in Italy, nor can he be calmed by all the assurances that the Emperor of the French gives him. The Duke of GRAMMONT has, however, obtained from his Holiness his word of honor that he will not attempt to escape from Rome, and in return the French Government has guaranteed tranquillity and order in the Eternal City. In the provinces the case is different, and the people may be said to be pretty much their own masters; as for the native troops, they are breaking up by desertion, and many leave to take service under the Piedmontese colors. The Pope asked Spain not long ago to send troops to the Romagna to replace the Germans and French. But the Government of Madrid requested to be excused, and disapproved the project. It was on this subject that Count CAVOUR addressed a note to the Spanish Minister residing here.

The news is confirmed that the Pope had received a tranquillizing letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE REGENCY IN FRANCE.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

The Emperor, having the intention of placing himself at the head of the Army of Italy, has resolved upon conferring the title of "Regent" on the Empress.

The Empress (says his Majesty) will exercise the functions of Regent during our absence in conformity with our orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the Great Book of the State. The Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and the Ministers will take cognizance of these orders and instructions, and the Empress will not be able to depart from their tenor in fulfilling the duties of the Regency. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other *senatus-consultum* than those now actually existing. The Empress will take the advice of the Prince JEROME on the resolutions and decrees that will be submitted to her.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE NOMINATING THE EMPRESS REGENT.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

"NAPOLEON,

By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,

To all present and to come, greeting:

Wishing to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress, marks of the great confidence we repose in her,

And seeing that we intend to take the head of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, as we do confer by these presents, on our well-beloved wife, the Empress, the title of Regent, that she may exercise its functions during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and orders, such as we shall have made known in the general order of the service that we shall have established, and which will be copied into the Book of State.

It is our desire that our uncle, Prince JEROME, the President of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and our ministers, be made acquainted with our orders and instructions, and that in no case shall the Empress be able to depart from their tenor in exercising the functions of Regent.

We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent shall be able to authorise by her signature the promulgation of any *senatus consultum* nor of any State law, save those which are now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Corps and the Council of State, and we refer in this respect to the contents of those orders and instructions that are mentioned above.

We command our Minister of State to communicate the present letters patent to the Senate, who will cause them to be copied into their register, and to our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Justice, who will cause them to be published in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, May 3. 1859.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command, the Minister of State,

ACHILLE FOULD."

DECREE ASSIGNING POSITION TO PRINCE JEROME.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all who may see these presents greeting:

On the point of starting to take command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day confided the Regency to our well-beloved wife the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of Service by an Act inserted in the State archives, and made known to our uncle Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, to the members of the Privy Council, to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State.

Desirous of giving to our uncle Prince Jerome, marks of the high confidence we place in him, and, by the aid of his intelligence, experience, and devotion to our person to facilitate the task of our well-beloved wife, we have decided and do decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince our uncle. We have, moreover, conferred upon him, as we confer upon him by these presents, the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries this 3d of May, 1859.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) ACHILLE FOULD,
Minister of State."

The *Moniteur* also has the following:

"During the time the Emperor will be with the army his Cabinet, maintaining its actual organization, will perform its functions at Paris, as hitherto. All petitions relative to private or collective interests, or to propositions of general interest, must therefore be addressed to the Emperor at Paris, and not to his head-quarters."

THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION ON THE RHINE.

The great excitement in Germany has, doubtless, rendered necessary the publication of the following paragraph in the *Moniteur*:

"We hear from Germany that the title of Commandant of the Army of Observation given to Marshal PELISSIER has given rise to the belief in that country that the French Government was about to collect an army on the Rhine. Nothing is less correct. The Duke DE MALAKOFF is about to take the place of Marshal CANROBERT in his command at Nancy. The Camp of Chalons this year will not be more numerous than that of last year, and we may affirm that the garrisons of the East have not been augmented by a single regiment. If the Emperor has given to the illustrious Marshal the title of Commandant of an Army of Observation, it was to show that, if our frontiers were menaced, all the garrisons of the East would form an army under the command of the Marshal."

THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

The following is the text of Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch to the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna, announcing the cessation of friendly relations between France and Austria:

PARIS, April 29.

MONSIEUR: At the moment I have the honor of addressing this dispatch to you, I feel little doubt but that the Ticino has been crossed by the Austrian army. I have already made known to you by my telegraphic message of the 26th the construction which the French Government would be obliged to put on such a demonstration. If the precipitation of events unfortunately renders all discussion superfluous; it is a duty for me to remind you in a few words of the *ensemble* of the acts which show at the same time the imperious necessity of our conduct and the perseverance of our efforts to bring about a different result. The French Government certainly has not to justify itself for the solicitude which it feels for the state of things in Italy. The crisis which has broken out in the centre of the Italian peninsula shows the correctness of our foresight, and sufficed to cause our apprehensions to be shared by the other great Powers of Europe. This simultaneous accord of the Cabinets, in face of a danger of which they have for some years past felt a deep conviction, proves to what a point the question appears to them to be ripe for a solution. We are fully convinced that the Congress, assembled under the conditions on which the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh had proposed to convoke it, and confining itself within the programme traced out for its deliberations by the English Government, would have fully solved the difficulties which prudence will no longer allow to be left to themselves. Who can now doubt that the stumbling-block against which the work of con

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now opened
A SUPERB LOT
OF
BLACK GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES.
Also, many other styles of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for their RETAIL TRADE.
300 pcs. BLACK CRAPLLY DELAINES, at 15c.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

IN NEW DESIGNS
By the *Arago*,
WILL BE OPENED, AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MAY 23.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

2,000 DOUBLE JUPE
JACONET ROBES, at $3 50.
ALSO,
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES A LEZ,
AT $2 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND
WINDOW DRAPERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A LARGE LINE OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
Which they will offer
On MONDAY, the 23d,
AT A REDUCTION of 30 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE IN FINE EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
150 real point Lace Collars at $4.
250 real point Lace Collars at $4 50.
Black Lace Shawls, Basques, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, and Flouncings.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Bands at $1.
10,000 yards French Embroidered Muslin, suitable for basques, with bands to match, at prices
30 per cent. below the cost of importation.
Valenciennes sets, applique sets, point d'Alencon sets, Medallion sets, Pompadour sets, &c., &c.
Embroidered handerchiefs, collars, sleeves, sets and chemisettes.
Over 1,000 French Embroidered sets at $3 50, worth $10 to import.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER ARAGO.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
Monday, May 23, 50 cases
Latest Paris Novelties, Silk, Grenadine, Barege,
Organdy and Jaconets, in robes and by the yard. Summer Shawls,
Laces and Embroideries, Alexander's Kid Gloves,
Alexander's Taffeta Gloves, &c., &c., &c.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
We have now open a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 and 40 per cent. lower prices.
Children's and Misses' Mantillas and Sacks all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON,
Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 244 Bowery, near Houston-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 23, 350 French Jaconet Robes, Double Jupe, at $4 each. Value $6 50.
Also,
200 beautiful French Organdie Robes, Double Jupes, at $3 each. Value $7 50.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe POULT DE SOIES, Paris quality,
75c. per yard.
Purchased at the late Auction sales.
(Value $1, and upwards.)
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 23,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
MONDAY, May 23,
A large assortment of BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE JUPE ORGANDY ROBES,
Just imported,
AT $2 50 EACH,
(Value $4 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
Drab and Brown, at 75 cents, worth $2 50.
Also a lot of LEGHORN BONNETS,
at $1 50, worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

EXCITEMENT AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
MONDAY, MAY 23,
2,000 White and Colored Straw Bonnets, 12c.
2,000 White and Colored Straws, 25c.
1,000 Black Straw Bonnets, 12c., 25c.
500 Black Neapolitans, with Capes, $1 25.
2,000 Split and Fancy Straws, 37c. and 50c.
1,000 Imitation Rough and Readys, 37c.
1,000 Tuscans, Pedals, Split and Coburgs, 62c. and 75c.
1,500 Splits, Dunstables, Neapolitans, Tuscans, Tape Braids and fancy Laces, very cheap,
AT KINZEY'S.
1,500 Boys' Straw Hats, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Boys' and Men's Trimmed Leghorn, 37c. to 50c.
4,000 Boys' and Men's New Styles, from 62c. to 100c.
5,000 Bloomers in Dunstables, Splits, Laces, Cantons, Leghorns, Rough and Readys, from 25c. to $2.
3,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
5,000 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
GREAT RUSH FOR RIBBONS.
120,000 yards to be sold this week.
9,000 yards Assorted Ribbons, 3c., 6c. and 10c.
15,000 yards Stripe, Plaid Fancy Ribbons, Plaid Centres, and Side Plaids, at 12½c.
2,000 yards Rich Ribbons—100 styles, at 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25 cents.
25,000 yards Flounceings and Bands—Swiss and Jaconets, 8c., 12c., 18c. and 25 cents.
AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 6c. to 10c.
3,400 Fine Work, good styles, 25c.
PARASOLS.
3,500 to be sold this week.
Parasols 56c. Parasols 75c. Parasols 94c.
Brown, Blue and Green, heavy fringed, 11s.
MANTILLAS.
800 French lace $3
Mantillas 75c. and $1. Mantillas $1 50, $2 to $7.
Silk Mits 6c., 9c., 12c.
3,500 pairs twisted Silk Mits 25c.
Best Kid Gloves 56c.
Alexandre's Silk Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' 44c.
200,000 yards Mantilla Laces, 6c. to $1 50.
3,000 Linen Bosoms, 19c., 12c.
Flowers, Ruches, Dress Trimmings, cheap.
Opening a large lot of
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
VERY CHEAP.
Goods of all kinds at wholesale, less than Jobbers' prices,
AT KINZEY'S,
No. 223 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on
MONDAY MAY 23
1,000 FLOUNCED FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 and $6 per Robe,
(Value $7 and $8 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOR A SURE-FITTING SHIRT,
(HAND-MADE,)
TRY GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Also, a first class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door St. Nicholas Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelona, Merino, Barege and sloth Shawls, Tarletan, India Book Muslin, &c. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels; also Broadcloths, Cassimeres cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY, MAY 23,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Economy in Furnishing and Replenishing Furnishing Articles in
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Extensive stock from recent auction sales, comprising a full assortment of
LINEN SHEETING and PILLOW-CASING, of all widths.
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies.
Damask and Diaper, by the yard and piece.
Towelings, Shirtings, &c., &c.
Quilts, Counterpanes, and Blankets
Cotton Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains, and Embroideries.
Printed and Embossed Table Covers.
At the old-established Dry Goods Store,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond.)

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
IN SILK POPLINS, LUSTRES, BAREGE,
Printed Lawns, Organdies, and Brilliants,
Challies, Delaines and Ginghams.
French, English and American PRINTS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of NEW PARIS GOODS, comprising
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, AND PINEAPPLE TISSUE.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SHAWLS and SCARFS
VEILS, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHAS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE by the yard, all widths.
POINT LACE, from $1 up to $2 50 a yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE, from 1s. up to the finest made.
GANTS JOUVIN.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats,
Silk Gauze and Lisle Thread
UNDERGARMENTS,
Of the very best makes and qualities,
For
Summer Wear,
Manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
Will be opened on Monday, May 23:
1,000 11-4 Summer Quilts, at $1 each.
500 pieces Irish Linen Sheetings, 20 cents per yard and upward.
450 do. 5-4 Pillow Linen, 25 cents per yard and upward.
An extensive assortment of
New styles Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Towels and Towelings, with every article in the Housekeeping line, manufactured expressly for our
Retail Trade.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS, BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 539 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

LACE CURTAINS
and
CURTAIN LACE, by the yard.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large assortment of the above goods, at very much less than the usual prices. They are great bargains.
No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT
SILK ROBES,
commencing at $15 each upwards,
will be opened on MONDAY, May 23.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
in every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE
On Monday, May 23, to our popular stocks of
SILKS, FRENCH CALICOES, CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 dozen white and brown English Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
Decidedly cheap.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
1,500 ladies' and misses' Hoop Skirts, fine qualities, from 25 cents to $1.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths,
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Marets in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Bareges, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and RETAILERS,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, On MONDAY, May 23,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations
Of the most economical,
Citizens and Strangers
Visiting the City are invited to call and examine their Goods before purchasing.
Their Stock embraces an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
of
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
EUGENIE GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
LAWNS, FOULARDS, CHALLIES,
CALICOES, DELAINES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS and GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS, CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
Also, at a Great Sacrifice on the Cost of Importation,
500 pieces DUCAL BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAISE,
At 18 cents per yard;
600 BAREGE ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.
300 pieces RICH FANCY SILKS, New Styles, at 93 cents.
200 pieces VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES,
From 70 to 90 cents
350 RICH SILK ROBES, from $20 to $25.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

RIBBONS,
At R. H. MACY'S, No. 204 6th-av.
WHITE RIBBONS, all widths, in good style.
BLACK RIBBONS, all widths choice designs.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, to suit the most fastidious.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 31 cents.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, all widths, all qualities.
PLAIN TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, all colors.
LINING SILKS, all colors.
FRINGE TRIMMING, &c., all colors.
PARIS FLOWERS.
ROSES, FLOWERS, Materials.
SPLENDID
STOCK
LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Every kind Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
Real Thread Lace Goods sold at MACY'S.
Wide Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
EMBROIDERIES,
Of every style, to be found very cheap
At R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
one door below 14th-st. R. H. MACY.
P. S.—The very best Kid Gloves, only 63 cents.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Mohair Mits, cheap
Linen Handkerchiefs cheap, and no mistake.
Dry Goods, Linens, Muslins, &c., very cheap.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES $5 AND UPWARDS.
FOUNTAIN & CO.
Have on hand a full assortment of Pineapple Dress Goods, black, colored plaid, striped and flounced, the most inferior ones are very good, fashionable and handsome.
PINEAPPLE BONNETS, LUTONG SUN BONNETS,
Embroidered Pineapple Goods, very handsome, together with many other articles not to be met with elsewhere,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No 653 Broadway.
N. B.—Rich improved Black French Silks,

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Another large lot of fine French Cambric Bands, 1¼ long, at half the usual price. A choice assortment of Black Veils, real lace, from $5 up—worth attention; Grenadine Veils, all colors. Our regular stock of Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Lace Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning, Illusion, and made-up Goods, full, cheap, and complete as usual.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
300 dozen Gents' GAUZE MERINO VESTS, 75c. each.
350 dozen Gents' Superfine GAUZE COTTON VESTS, 63 cents each.
1,000 dozen brown COTTON HALF-HOSE, English, $2 25 per dozen.
For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on tables in the centre of the Chambers-st. section.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER, BROTHERS, will open,
On MONDAY, the 23d,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
SETS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Cheaper than ever.
No 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on Monday, May 23, a magnificent assortment of
SUMMER SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.
Many choice and excusive novelties at prices to command a popular trade
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES.
At MRS. MELVILLE'S new showrooms, No. 16s 6th-av., up stairs, will be exposed on Monday, and every day this week, a splendid assortment of elegant récherché Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children; also, Caps and Head-dresses of every variety, just imported, and must be disposed of immediately; they will be sold at half their value. Remember to call early if you wish to be suited, as the styles are very select and will not remain long on hand.

THE FASHION OF THE DAY.—AFTER ALL, there is nothing prettier than ribbon for dress-trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage among the ladies in every sphere of life. Last year's dresses are made just as pretty by placing on them some of LICHTENSTEIN'S handsome, crimped ribbon, and whether with double skirts or plain skirts, the addition of the dahlia trimming, as the crimped ribbon is called, imparts to it at once an air of récherché elegance and fashionability. At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular, or how new. This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends; but it is so no longer. They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress-trimming with ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S enormous and fashionable stock is always at hand if they run short, or wish to renew the embellishment. Ribbons forever, ladies! Ribbons forever!

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

CARPETING.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET-BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 39 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers,
Manufacturers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly
ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES,
They have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the sale of everything in the carpet line.
Until July 1,
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
Real Axminster and Auburson, in one piece.
Real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, &c., by the yard.
The largest and most splendid stock of
NEW DESIGNS,
In every variety of imported carpets ever offered in this market; manufactured by JOHN CROSSLY & SON, SIMPLETON, and others.
Received per latest steamers and packet-ships, all at prices to please the closest buyers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet last too long—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can. In view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conductor of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, by protecting them against coming in immediate contact with uneven and badly constructed floors, nails, &c.
The salerooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 82 Warren st., New-York.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, (a widow,) the situation of housekeeper. References exchanged. Call at No. 290 Court-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook in a good family; she understands cooking in all its branches; makes jellies, soups and pastry in a very superior style, and thoroughly understands the preparing and cooking of game of every description; is a woman of the highest respectability, and has lived in some of the highest families in Europe; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; they have no objection to go a short distance in the country; they both have good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., for two days. Call from 9 to 6 o'clock, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART PROtestant young women, together or separate; one as competent cook, and to assist with washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid, fine washing and ironing. They have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 292 4th av., near 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, at the office, 11th-st. door. Inquire for Mrs. Clarck's nurse.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress, in a private family; is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do up gentlemen's shirts in a superior style. She is a girl of the most reliable habits, and desires a good home where she can stay. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RELIable, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron; will be found an economical, hard-working girl, and gives the best of City references. Also, a well-experienced girl wishes a situation to do housework; is not afraid of work and can give good references; is very neat and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A VERY WILLING, NEAT GIRL, wishes a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; would take charge of an infant; would assist with chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8. Also, a chambermaid who does fine washing, or waiting and chamberwork: wages, $7; have no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands milking cows, taking care of poultry, and will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Can be seen for two days by addressing F. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, &c., or would do general housework separately. Best of reference. Inquire at No. 297 Hudson-st., basement, for three days. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hairdressing and French fluting; would have no objection to travel or go to the country with a lady; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 38 2d-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or nursing and sewing; has no objection to country or city; the best of City reference given from the last place. Call at No. 193 7th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD MEAT AND pastry cook, by a very efficient woman. Two good housewcorkers, also, want situations. They are well recommended. They both can be seen at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; would like the care of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and highly respectable German girl as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing. None but respectable private families need apply, at No. 122 Franklin-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing if required: has the best City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who has lately returned from Europe, a situation to travel as nurse or lady's maid; none but the best of families need apply; the best of reference given. No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; also, by one as nurse and seamstress, and one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by an excellent cook. App'y at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, RESpectable woman, to take charge of a gentleman's house through the Summer. She can cook, if required. Apply at her present situation, on Saturday, May 21, at No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress; also a tidy, nice American girl as chambermaid and waiter, can also cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress, who has no objection to take care of a few grown-up children, and does embroidery neatly. Call for two days at No. 271 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the chamberwork if required. Best of City reference. Apply on second floor of No. 119 9th av., or address a note to E. H., same number.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and to help in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and mind a baby. Call at No. 372 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen till engaged. Good reference given. Call at No 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, and will help at washing and ironing, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at her last employer's, No. 246 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—AT WESLEY'S FIRST AND ONLY up-town select female office, No. 292 4th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., 20 smart Protestant girls, to fill a number of first class situations in the City and country, at highest wages. Employers can be well suited with respectable Protestant and other help by applying or sending to this office. A lady in attendance.

TO LAWYERS, TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—A young lady of good education, (a graduate of one of the best Seminaries in the Union,) desires a steady situation as copyist, amanuensis, or governess in a family. Inquire of, or address Mr. C. WRAY, Hardware Merchant, No. 38 Chatham-st. Best of reference given and required.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A respectable lady, an Episcopalian, a situation as nursery governess, or to travel with a lady; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 153 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, at Morris Cohnert's establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance; French and German spoken.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP, AND Hotels and boarding houses can be supplied with the best of servants at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, No. 28 4th av., where good domestics from all nations can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings at this office.

SERVANTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AT Mr. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th st. No boarding-house in connection with it.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, TWENTY-EIGHT years of age, a situation as coachman; understands the management and care of horses; will also assist in the care of garden, lawn, &c. Will endeavor to make himself generally useful, and suit his employer. Best of reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands his business per

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Delicate Ground—All's Fair in Love and War—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—The Two Buzzards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand — The Black Walloon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Little Katy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 11th inst., we have details of intelligence already received from the *City of Baltimore*, boarded by the Agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race. The mass of correspondence and of extracts from European files to which we give place throws new light on the movement of events in Southern Europe. It will be remembered, however, with respect to the retreat of the Austrians reported by the *Vanderbilt*, that a later dispatch from the Liverpool steamer announced a cessation of the retrograde movement, and a resumption of hostile excursions in the direction of Turin.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, at New-Orleans, from Tehuantepec on the 14th inst., brings a rumor to the effect that General Walker, with three hundred men, had arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco, on board the Vanderbilt steamer *Orizaba*. Southern Mexico was supposed to be their destination, though nothing definite relative to their intentions was known.

We have received news from Utah to the 20th April. At the final adjournment of the United States Court, Judge Cradlebaugh had caused an entry to be made on the Court records, to the effect that the interference of the Mormons with the course of justice had rendered the administration of justice impossible, and that the Court, in consequence thereof, was adjourned *sine die*. A number of important affidavits had been made, setting forth the facts of recent Mormon outrages.

The new steamship *Ocean Queen*, of the Vanderbilt line, left on her first voyage for Southampton and Havre on Saturday. She took out 249 passengers and $1,495,359 in specie. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carrying 270 passengers and $720,000 in specie.

Gov. Morgan visited the State Prison at Sing Sing last week, for the purpose of making a personal examination of the institution and the condition of the prisoners. He remained two days in Sing Sing.

The mangled body of a woman, or rather parts of one, were discovered yesterday in a vault, in the rear of the tenement house No. 125 Columbia-street. From an examination of the remains, made by Dr. Beach, it was supposed that they were parts of a woman whose death was caused by an attempt to procure an abortion; but nothing has been discovered by which the body can be identified, or any clue had to the perpetrators of the foul deed.

There were fewer deaths in the City last week, by 16, according to the report of the City Inspector, than occurred the week previous. The whole number of deaths during the week ending May 21, was 363. There were 75 deaths from consumption, 16 from inflammation of the lungs, 4 from bronchitis, and 15 from "violent causes," two of which were murders. The nativity table gives 239 natives of the United States, 69 of Ireland, 32 of Germany, 3 of England, 4 of Scotland, and the rest of various foreign countries.

A meeting in behalf of the Episcopal Mission to the Jews was held in Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, at which Bishop Southgate delivered a sermon.

The demand for Flour was brisker on Saturday at much better prices than on Friday. Grain was inactive, having been held above views of buyers. A lively business was reported in Provisions at firmer rates for Hog products. Cuba Sugars were in good request. Coffee, Rice and Molasses were rather quiet. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. The transactions in Cotton amounted to only 700 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.@11¾c. per pound. Freights were moderately active. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 553.

The War and its Prospects.

Are we to have a great and general conflict in Europe? Is the commerce of the world to be again afflicted by a vast maritime war, evoking all the old vexatious questions of naval rights, and involving countless chances of misfortune and loss for all that sail the seas, under whatever flag? Are the exchanges of Europe and America to be deranged, the relations of continents to be disordered by a conflagration sweeping from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, from the shores of England to the furthest East? These are questions not to be lightly regarded. The prosperity and happiness of thousands of homes even in this America of ours, so distant from the immediate scene of actual European hostilities, depend upon the answer which time shall give to them. To denounce such calamities on slight and insignificant grounds is worse than a blunder; it is a crime against the public welfare. For the mere general anticipation of such a European war as would follow the reopening of the Napoleonic policy of 1809-'12, would suffice to paralyze the whole commercial world as completely as the menace of a Russo-French alliance for the partition of Europe paralyzed financial London hardly a month ago.

What show of reason can be adduced for such an anticipation?

The Italian question, as it now stands, and as it has stood before Europe for thirty years, (for in all that time this question has been simply developing, without altering in the least its essential character,) is perfectly clear and well-defined. No new element whatever has been introduced into it by the recent action of France, save the important element of a sovereign will, bent upon bringing its perplexities to a climax and a close.

It is a question of nationality and independence, as against the pretensions of legitimized invasion and oppression; a question of Natural Right as against diplomatic wrong. The treaties of 1815 were not made by, but for, the peoples of Europe. The violation of one national frontier after another, by that most despotic of reformers, Napoleon I., had armed all the sovereigns of Europe with the strength of the popular passions. Thus armed, those sovereigns turned their weapons immediately upon the defeat of the French Emperor against the very nations to whom they owed their victory. Had it been possible, there is no reason to doubt that the Congress of Vienna would have gladly reconstituted the old German Empire which Napoleon had shaken to pieces, and replaced the thirty-one German States into which he had divided the Teutonic race by the old-fashioned chaos of *one hundred and forty-seven* sovereignties, which, at the outbreak of the French revolution, made the German nation a virtual cipher in Europe. But what they could do, the absolutists of Vienna did. They suffered George, Prince Regent of England, to abolish in his dominions of Hanover all the civil liberty established there by Napoleon, and to plunge that wretched little Kingdom back into the imbecilities and indecencies of a mere feudal despotism. They forced Belgium and Holland into an unnatural union for the purpose of awing France upon her Northern frontier. They spared the freedom of Switzerland for the same purpose to the South. They confirmed Spain and Naples to the miserable and dishonored House of Bourbon, and they surrendered Italy to the pleasure of Austria.

Time, and the unconquerable instincts of human progress, have brought this precious system by degrees to general shame. One State after another has shaken off the trammels imposed by it. In 1823 France of the Bourbons undertook its assertion in Spain, and the *fleur-de-lis* waved for the last time in European war over an expedition for the suppression of Spanish independence and Spanish liberty. In 1830 France redeemed herself from this and from many another stigma by ejecting the Bourbons themselves from her throne. At the same time Belgium shook off the restraint put upon her, and the fleets of England were sent to coöperate with the forces of France in aiding her to achieve her objects. Between the Belgian contest against Holland in 1831, with its openly-afforded assistance from England and France, and the Sardinian war of 1859 against Austria, with its open assistance from France, there can no sound difference of principle be established. If England has a right to be anxious about the treaties of 1815 in the case of Italy, it was her duty to see those treaties enforced upon Belgium in 1831. If England had a right to aid Belgium in violating "the treaties of 1815" a generation ago, it is her duty to help Italy in her efforts to shake off their accursed burden to-day. These are truths which no sophistry can darken, and, if England refuses to heed them, it is England, and not Europe, which will suffer in consequence.

For the abstinence of England from the impending conflict, with the natural effect of that abstinence upon Prussia, at present England's next friend and only supporter, must have one of two effects: either to limit the sphere of the war to Italy, or to expand it enormously by involving England herself in hostility to France and Italy.

If the war is limited to Italy, and France is left alone with Italy to drive out the Austrian invaders, and sweep the Treaties of Vienna into the sea, the result will, in all probability, be the triumphant success of the Franco-Sardinian arms, with an immense accession of European influence to the Emperor Napoleon III.; a very important development of the commercial relations of France with the Mediterranean, and a serious consequent depreciation of the prestige of England, as well political as mercantile. Success in Italy will mean for Napoleon III. supremacy in Western Europe, a supremacy as positive as the preponderance of Russia in the East. On the other hand, should England, through some fearful folly on the part of her rulers, or some unhappy accident of war or diplomacy, become entangled in an offensive alliance against France, there can be little question that such an event would be followed by an open Russo-French coalition, and by more than all the consequences which the panic-stricken *London Times* waved, but the other day, as a banner of dread over the heads of the startled Stock Exchange. For since those disastrous days of 1783, when the fleets of France and Spain rode supreme in the British Channel, and American privateers insulted the shores of England and Scotland with impunity, and Frederick the Great gravely speculated on the best way of dismembering the British Empire, Great Britain has seen no such array of hostile power as an alliance of Russia and France in the cause of nationality and independence would now bring against her. In such a war no British Government could count for sympathy or support upon any State out of Germany, and Germany, divided against herself as she infallibly would be by family influences and dynastic interests, could offer but a very uncertain aid. Nothing but an honorable cause could give England any hope of escaping without a terrible humiliation from the combined attack of two such Powers as Russia and France; and an honorable cause England fighting by the side of Austria can never have. But if it is difficult to suppose any British statesman mad enough to dream of inviting for his country to-day the ruin which only another George III. could be obstinately dull enough to provoke, it is even more difficult to imagine France or Russia under their present rulers blindly drawing on a general war in Europe. Whatever Napoleon III. or Alexander II. might reasonably hope to gain from such a war were it forced upon them, they have infinitely much to lose by deliberately invoking it. Neither France nor Russia can possibly desire a conflict with United Germany. The ultimate objects of Russia in the East are of a scope so vast that they are better to be secured by patience than by provocation, while the influence of the Czar in Germany must suffer rather than be advanced by any tempestuous assault upon German rights and institutions.

For Napoleon III. the immediate results of a calm and strict adherence to the policy he proclaimed in the outset of the present war, are so obviously important, and the secondary consequences of a triumph in Italy temperately won and temperately used will be so valuable to his prestige both at home and abroad, that it is almost absurd to suspect him of any other designs than those he has avowed. These who take the most fanatically hostile and superficial view of the policy of the French Emperor must admit that he is hardly the man to rush headlong into a conflict which must try his throne to its foundations. The *coup d'état* of 1851, which made him master of France, was never so much as planned until, to use the language of his bitterest enemy, the London *Times*, on November 27, of that year, the conduct of the majority of the National Assembly had become so openly and shamelessly hostile to the Constitution and to the President as to "place the nation between acts that cannot be legally defended, and enactments that cannot be practically enforced," and which were indeed "pregnant with civil war." A war of Napoleonic propagandism and mere dynastic ambition would be not less fatal to France and the Emperor than a war in defence of the "Treaties of 1815", would be to England. So far then as the development of the present war is to be regulated by policy on the side of neutrals or belligerents, there can, we think, be no reason for anticipating its extension throughout Europe.

The danger of such an extension is to be looked for in the hazards of the explosive state of war itself; in the obstinate prejudices of the lesser German States; in the insolent tone adopted by portions of the British Press and by various British orators towards the Czar and the Emperor of the French. The obstructive imbecility which forced this war upon Italy and France, by refusing to deal manfully with the most vital European question of the day, may yet involve the world in the consequences of its folly. But in England the popular signs of the times encourage us to hope for better things, and the attitude of Prussia grows steadily more favorable in its auguries for the future.

Society in America.

A great triangular battle has been going on during the last century, between Money, Birth and Brains. Birth went into the field with the prestige of many preceding victories. It claimed all the thrones, manned all the constructed forts, and had things its own way at the start. Money early worsted it at certain points, however, but Brains latterly has been putting both to rout. Over a very considerable part of American territory Brains rules. In the Slave States, Birth has power enough to make bondsmen of three or four million people, and Money is compelled to support them, in return for their lazy service and scanty tribute. But elsewhere in our Republic, except in some priggish villages, and in a city or two where they worship the dollar, Brains rules it over labor, guides the pen, directs enterprise and dispenses the charities. While its sway is still disputed in this Metropolis, it has power to recast Society. What was formerly the middle class is now the first, and the old first is nowhere. The big-brained men go ahead in all things. They lead in art, science, literature and government. If they have the faculty to convert some of their surplus brains into money, they are kings and priests. But if unskilled in that most precious modern alchemy, they still have a world springing with all riches at their feet, a canopy of azure or of ebony always overhead, and an air of freedom perpetually around them. All that other men cannot fence in with clap-boards, brick or sandstone, is theirs. The verdure of all trees, the perfume of all extra conservatory flowers, are their property. If they own a city lot, their title-deed embraces every inch of it from the surface to the central fires, or if they own not an inch, it is all the same,—down through the vegetable mold, through the fossil-bearing strata and the primary rocks, whatever spot of earth they tread on is theirs; by the right of brains they are at liberty to extract pleasure from every inch of it. Moreover, for brains, enough is as good as a feast, so living is cheap.

The moneyed men constitute the middle class. If they rightly use their advantage, they can make life quite comfortable, and indeed enjoy many of the prerogatives of their superiors. By mingling with men of taste, literature, and science, they really acquire some taste themselves, and may pass, if modest, for literary and scientific people. The caprice of the ballot-box has often rewarded their aspirations with power. If they take counsel of Brains, and keep their mouths shut, they make good Senators; if they mind their cue, they go down to posterity as respectable rulers. Like the middle class in other countries, their position is really a very desirable one if they only knew how to enjoy it. Some grievous burdens they have to bear, however, which philanthropy ought to turn its eye to. They are rather hard up about homes. Some of them congregate into hotels, where the more prudent of them find ample employment in being polite to other men's wives and watching lest their own come to harm. Some vigorously set out to keep their own houses, but if they do they have to take a noisy set of colored or Irish boarders, who overrun every part of the establishment, and if once rebuked leave in high dudgeon, supplying their vacant places with others still more impudent and clownish. They are shackled by customs of the most ridiculous nature, and are slaves to the absurdest fashions. The women have feet too small for them, and some unexplained necessity requires them to go hooped into society. The disreputable condition of the hands compels them always to wear rat-skin covers. They may not go to bed at night nor rise in the morning. Except on a few streets they are not at liberty to walk; indeed, their reputation tarnishes so easily in the air that they are expected to surround it with leather and black varnish, and only risk it out of doors in the keeping of two men in livery. They are not at liberty to live in any one city more than nine months in the year, and are often compelled to be at charges for two or three separate household establishments to keep up appearances of a single family,

But the lower order is still worse off. This is made up of the utterly destitute. They live in cellars, breathe an air always ripe for pestilence, and are at the mercy of City Inspectors, who refuse to secure them the most obvious sanitary necessities. Their children, by a New-York State law, are vagrants if found in the street, but if they stay indoors they die of foul air. For this class brains and money ought to unite their powers and provide houses above ground, work for their hands, baths for their cleanliness, schools for their intellectual development, and a free Gospel for their physical and spiritual salvation. In this way the benefactors would find their own ranks recruited, and the third class as good as annihilated,—for it is an imported class which has no right to flourish on Yankee soil.

The Government Fine Art Commission.—It was rather late in the day to appoint a Fine Art Commission to superintend the decorations of the new Capitol after a system of embellishment had been adopted, and the work half completed. But Congress having passed a law, the day before its adjournment, authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to superintend and direct that important work, he has done well in selecting three artists whose eminent ability entitle them to the honor. They are Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, now residing in Washington, J. R. Lambden, the accomplished painter of Philadelphia, and John F. Kensett, the landscape painter. It would have been fortunate for the country, as well as for the reputation of President Buchanan, if all his appointments had been made on the same principle that doubtless guided him in the selection of these gentlemen. The decoration of the new Capitol has been carried on under the direction of Captain Meigs, heretofore, utterly regardless of expense, and with very little discrimination, a vast amount of costly and beautiful art being covered up in dark passages and hidden from the public view in private apartments and committee rooms. The gentlemen who have been chosen by the President are accomplished artists, and honorable men, and, if they should not feel themselves competent to perform the duty required of them, which demands special study and qualifications, they will hesitate to accept the appointment. But it was proposed when the law was passed creating the Commission, that the President should be guided by the wishes of the prominent artists of the country, and, if the choice has been made in conformity with their views, it is safe to assume that in this one instance, at least, the right men have been chosen for the right places.

A Righteous Judgment Reinforced.

We last week briefly noticed a recent decision, delivered by Judge Perry, of Maryland, in the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company against Mr. Allen M. Sherman, and others, as confirming in all essential points the views already expressed by us on the subject of fiduciary agents, and their liabilities in general, as well as our comments upon the skill and spirit with which Mr. Allen M. Sherman in particular, had managed to transform himself from a single Director into a whole Company, and to carry with him in the process no inconsiderable part of the property confided to his care.

Judge Perry's decision is now before us, and it corresponds so admirably with the tenor of an opinion rendered on the same case in another suit by Judge Davies, of this City, that we think it due to the stockholding public to let them understand that their rights are, after all, likely to be protected even in this good-natured, much-forgiving country of ours.

The questions to be determined by Judge Perry were the legality of a purchase of land belonging to the Cumberland Company by Sherman, while acting as Director of that Company, and whether the state of facts makes an equitable title to the said land in the Hoffman Steam Coal Company for whom Sherman purchased it. In determining these questions Judge Perry declared that a Director selected to sell land of a Company, for the purpose of liquidating their indebtedness, could not make a contract to sell to himself; and that the association with this Director of a young man pecuniarily irresponsible warrants the presumption that this young man was used as an instrument to secure the title to the Director himself. But the instrument will not do its work, for, were his circumstances in all other respects different, the young man thus used must be held to have known that Sherman was a Director of the Company whose land he was buying, and therefore that the purchase of that land by Sherman was a "constructive fraud," the participation in which of Dean taints the whole transaction with dishonesty.

"I do not hesitate" said the Judge, "to regard the law as requiring from all Directors of Corporations a careful and constant supervision over the rights, interest and property of the stockholders. The position or office they accept imposes upon them a *sacred obligation*; and a departure from this duty will, in my opinion, be fraught with dangerous consequences to innocent stockholders and persons who have bestowed upon them that confidence which should exist in those they may select to protect their interest. For a Court of Equity to be content with slight circumstances of confirmation, to determine doubtful facts to be enough to operate as a bar to all equitable relief, would be in conflict with the policy of the law, and an invitation to persons who are selected to protect the property of corporations, to attempt a disposition of it to their own aggrandizement.

If a deed made to one of the Directors is not sufficient to communicate a title which cannot be disturbed by a stockholder, surely acts of confirmation by the same body, and while the grantee remains a Director, can have no greater validity. The deed is a solemn contract. The corporate acts claimed to be sufficient for confirmation, being of a less certain and solemn character, should not be esteemed of greater efficacy."

The nail so stoutly struck by Judge Davies is here clinched by Judge Perry. Whatever Mr. A. M. Sherman may think of his own character and of the duties of Directors, the law clearly holds the Cumberland Company entitled *prima facie* to a decree annulling the deed by which its property is now unjustly held, and in so holding will effect results much more important than the chastisement of two or three respectable delinquents. It will, or at least it should, revive the determination of stockholders everywhere to look after the treatment of their property; to rescue it from the perils of uncontrolled management, and to inaugurate a new era of prosperity for all our corporate interests by quickening the energy and elevating the moral tone of the Directors to which those interests are intrusted.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Strakosch's brilliant season—for in all that is enterprising it *is* brilliant—will receive a new impetus this week. It is, to begin with, the last of Mlle. Piccolomini's engagement. A favorite so well and so long supported by the public is not likely to be neglected in her last moments. The most remarkable of little *prima donnas* will, it is said, take her departure for Europe early next week. Her career here has been one of triumph, and it is, perhaps, judicious that she leaves us before it is on the wane. Here then is one managerial excitement; the next is nearly related to it. We refer to the production of a new opera on Wednesday next;—an opera, at least, new to our public. This is none other than Donizetti's "Poliuto," better known in this country and in Europe as "I Martiri." Every season we have had the promise of this work, but it has remained for Mr. Strakosch to produce it. Let him have his reward. The principal character will be sustained by Mlle. Piccolomini, who claims it as one of her best, and the one in which she made her first artistic success. The other parts are filled by Baignoli, Amodio and Bahili. Here is sufficient for Wednesday. To-night we are to have "La Traviata"—the opera in which Mlle. Piccolomini made her *début*, and in which she ought to take her farewell if managers were but given to poetic justice. The classical "Poliuto" will prevent this, and hence the last opportunity of seeing Piccolomini in one of her most celebrated parts is that offered to-night. She will be supported by the members of Mr. Strakosch's admirable company, which, we take this opportunity of repeating, is the best we have had at the Academy of Music for many years. Look at the names of the most prominent artists: Piccolomini, Corteси, Colson, Parodi, de Wilhorst, Baignoli, Amodio, Junca. Mr. Strakosch deserves success.

Mr. Mills' Concert.—Mr. Mills' Concert on Thursday evening was a gratifying success. Few artists have had the rare good fortune to vault so speedily into a high place of public regard, even with the rare ability which Mr. Mills possesses. In a few months he has placed himself in the foremost rank of living pianists, and it will be his own fault if he does not maintain a steady preëminence. The programme of the Concert was not well made up, being much too serious in its character. The first part opened with a trio by Mendelssohn, a work too long and reticent for a miscellaneous concert; the performance was good in the scherzo movement, but elsewhere the piano assumed an independence which was rather flagging to the other instruments. Mr. Benemann and Mr. Noll assisted Mr. Mills. Next in the instrumental way was Thalberg's *tremolo* Etude in A, played with superb finish and certainty by Mr. Mills, and affording an admirable proof of the versatility of his style. After this, and ending the part was a dreadful duet by Moscheles, called "Homage to Handel," but which might more properly be styled "Homage to Ennui." Mr. and Mrs. Mills executed this leaden morceau. In the second part Mr. Mills played Liszt's arrangement of the Tannhauser March, and to use a vigorous expression, brought down the house. It is in works of this full orchestral character that he excels. Such a rare combination of force, touch, and execution is rarely met with in one artist. In response to an encore Mr. Mills played a portion of the "Midsummer Night's Dream March." A solo by Chopin ended the Concert. The vocal assistants were Miss Hammond, Mr. Thomas (the composer—and a great-like vocalist, with a delicious voice) and Mr. Simpson.

Harmonic Society.—The members of this society will give a grand performance of the "Creation" to-morrow night at the Academy of Music, assisted by Madame Cora de Wilhorst and Mr. Squires.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" all this week.

Wallack's Theatre.—The new comedy has, it seems, made a success, and will be played until further notice. To-morrow night Mr. Drew takes his benefit, and will appear as *Sir Anthony Absolute* in the "Rivals."

Niblo's Garden.—Auber's celebrated operatic ballet of "La Bayadere" will be produced here to-night with an admirable cast, to-wit: Miss Lucy Escott as *Ninka*, Mr. Miranda as the *Unknown*, and Mr. Pearson as *Oliver*.

Metropolitan Theatre.—An amateur of "distinction," Captain Morton Price, and a vocalist of reputation, Miss Catherine Lucette, make their débuts here to-night. The Captain is an author and a composer as well as an actor; the operetta "All's Fair in Love and War" being from his pen. "Delicate Ground," and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," will also be performed.

Bowery Theatre.—A new dramatic piece called "Sea-Waif, or the Terror of the Coast," will be produced here to-night for the first time. The performances conclude with the legendary drama of the "Red Crow."

National Theatre.—The drama of the "Hidden Hand," and the military piece called the "The Black Walloon, or the Morisco's Vengeance," will be played here to-night.

Barnum's Museum.—Little Cordelia Howard and her parents are the attractions here. "Little Katy, the Hot Corn Girl" is the piece selected for to-night.

Wood's Minstrels.—The new pantomime called the "Genii of the Lake" is still an irresistible attraction here, and will be played every night this week. A splendid programme of Ethiopean minstrelsy.

Geo. Christy's Opera House.—After an absence of a year, Mr. Geo. Christy returns to the City and commences a campaign to-night at No. 444 Broadway. The thousand admirers of this celebrated delineator of Ethiopean character will undoubtedly flock to the old banner.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES R. LESLIE, R. A.

The last English papers announce the death of the celebrated painter, Charles R. Leslie, R. A., who died in London suddenly of disease of the heart, at the age of 65. Mr. Leslie has always been regarded as an American, though he was born in London, where he lived the greater part of his life, and where he gained his reputation. His parents were natives of Maryland, and on a visit to London when their distinguished son was born, Oct. 19, 1794. He was brought to Philadelphia in his fifth year, and was at a very early age apprenticed to a bookseller; but, having given proofs of remarkable ability for drawing, he was first sent to Sully, the painter, for instruction, and in his sixteenth year was sent to London, where he became a pupil of the venerable Benjamin West, then President of the Royal Academy. He also had the benefit of instruction from Washington Alston. His first oil painting, illustrating a scene in Scott's poem of "Marmion," was sent to Philadelphia and is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in that city, where his first picture in water-color, which attracted attention, a sketch of Cooke in the character of Richard III., is also deposited. He became distinguished at once in London, his most celebrated painting being "May-Day in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," "Anne Page and Master Slender," "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," &c. In 1821 Mr. Leslie was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 an Academician. In 1832 he accepted the post of Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy at West Point, and came to this country expecting to remain here for the rest of his life, but the Government having refused to erect a suitable building for his use, after remaining at the Point five months, he left in disgust and returned to London, where he has since resided. He was a graceful writer and lecturer as well as painter. In 1845 he published a biography of Constable, the landscape painter; and from 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy. His lectures have recently been published with additions as a "Handbook for Young Painters." His popularity has been very great, and his pictures have always commanded high prices. In the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy there were two works by him, "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and "Jeannie Deans and Queen Caroline," of which the *Athenæum* said, only the day after his death, but before the melancholy event had been made public: "It is a pity that an artist who has won such well-merited fame, should still be so greedy of praise as to fish for it with this poor bait." His former works should have saved him in his old age from so harsh a sentence. Mr. Leslie was a brother of Major Leslie, of the U. S. A.; of Miss Leslie, the well-known author, and brother-in-law of Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia.

The widow of Douglas Jerrold died early in May at her country residence in England. Her health rapidly failed after her husband's death.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Portions of Female Remains Found in a Vault—Supposed Work of an Abortionist.

A thigh and severed trunk of a female were found yesterday in the vault rear of the tenement-house No. 125 Columbia-street. A medical examination induces a belief that the deceased was a young woman whose death was produced by abortion. The presumption is that the body was cut up to hide the crime, and that the parts of the body still missing have been thrown down different vaults, in the hope more effectually to secure concealment. Thus far no clue has been obtained tending to the identification of the deceased. It appears that about twenty families principally Germans, occupy the tenement-house No. 125 Columbia-street, and that Wm. Beech, one of the occupants, discovered a bundle wrapped in paper, which, thinking to be the cast-away booty of some thief, who had been frightened into making this disposition of his plunder, he hooked up, when, to his utter amazement, he found a human thigh. Communicating the fact to the police, a further search was made of the vault, and two other bundles were discovered, which proved to be separate portions of a female trunk. The head, arms and legs are still missing. A medical examination was made of the portions of the body found, and the facts developed that the deceased was a young woman; that she had been dead but two or three days, and that just prior to her death an abortion had been produced. It was further seen, from the manner in which the head and limbs had been severed from the body, that the work of mutilation was performed by unskilled hands. At a late hour in the evening preceding the finding of the remains, one of the occupants of the house noticed a man enter an alleyway, which has access to the vault, having a small bundle under his arm. In two or three minutes the man reappeared without any bundle, and proceeded along Stanton-street in the direction of the Bowery. It is believed now, although no importance was attached to the circumstance at the time, that this stranger threw the remains down the vault. As far as is known, no female is missing from the vicinity, and as the case stands the whole affair is involved in great obscurity.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case at the Eleventh Ward Station-house yesterday, when the following evidence was elicited and verdict rendered by the jury:

Louis Hesse, sworn—I live in the rear of No. 125 Columbia-street; on Saturday morning, I was told that the thigh of a woman had been found in the vault, under circumstances inducing a belief that a woman had been murdered; I went into the yard and saw the thigh lying on the ground; I know nothing as to how the thigh came in the vault; I know of no woman in the house or vicinity who is missing; afterwards I learned that a large share of the remainder of a human body had been found in the same vault; the whole thing is a mystery to me.

William Egert, sworn—I reside at No. 125 Columbia-street, and have resided there nearly a year; I know all of the people living in the houses, front and rear; I know of no woman being missing who lived in either of the houses, or in the vicinity; on Friday evening last, about half-past ten o'clock, I saw a man come down Stanton-street, having a bundle under his arm; the bundle was covered with a piece of black-looking cloth, and was about the size of one of the dismembered portions of the human body taken from the outhouse; the man turned into the alleyway adjoining my door-way—I was standing in the door of my house—and was absent about three minutes when he returned without any bundle, and walked on past my door in the direction of the Bowery; I looked at the man and saw that he was a stranger, but at the time I attached no importance to the circumstance; I noticed the disappearance of his bundle, and supposed he had left it with some one living in the rear house. On the next morning I was informed that a human thigh had been fished up from the vault. I immediately thought of the strange man, as access could be had with the vault through the alley. I saw the thigh, and this morning was shown the trunk of a female divided in two parts. They were lying in the rear yard when I saw them.

Wm. Betsch, sworn—My residence is in the house rear of No. 125 Columbia-street; a little after 6 o'clock on Saturday morning I went into the out-

[illegible] bench, and under the seat saw a bundle; my dog [illegible] attention was that some one had been throwing [illegible] into the vault; I got up the bundle and [illegible] unrolling the paper covering to ascertain [illegible]; there were two coverings of [illegible] and underneath a piece of brown linen, [illegible] in the latter was a human [illegible] suspecting that a murder had been committed, I immediately informed the Police; there [illegible] no one with me when I found the bundle; a [illegible] man assisted me in making further search, [illegible] after a while we fished up two other bundles containing portions of a female trunk; the bundles were enveloped with paper similar to the first, and underneath was a table oil-cloth; my dog found the last two bundles were thrown down a [illegible] I discovered the first bundle.

Frederick Wieljon corroborated the testimony of last witness.

Justin Heath, of the 11th Precinct Police, testified to having been apprised of the finding of the remains, and according to instructions [illegible]

Dr. John Beach testified that he made a careful examination of the portions of the body found in the trunk attached to No. 125 Columbia-st., and that time had been very recently sprinkled upon it; incision into the muscles showed that the deceased had not been dead more than two or three days; the head had been amputated and the arms were removed with a scapula, the lower limbs had been cut very unskilfully. All the organs of the thorax had been removed. Most of the abdominal organs were missing, the uterus however, remained and was very much inflamed and gave other indications that an abortion had been recently produced upon the deceased, evidently a young person.

Police-Surgeon Kimball, who witnessed the post-mortem examination, coincided with Dr. Beach. He gave it as his opinion that death was produced by an attempted abortion, and that the mutilation of the body was performed by unskilful hands.

The Coroner here submitted the case to the jury, who returned the following

VERDICT:

"That the deceased, a woman to the Jury unknown, came to her death by foul means, at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown."

After the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner gave instructions to have the vault, where the remains were found, thoroughly drained, in hopes that possibly the head might be found and identification of the deceased thus be effected. Captain Squires also deputed several officers to canvass the Ward, and ascertain if any young woman is missing.

Smith O'Brien at Albany—Another Political Speech.

Mr. Smith O'Brien made another speech on Thursday. An address of welcome was delivered by Attorney-General Tremaine. Mr. O'Brien, after returning thanks for his reception, spoke as follows:

During my visit to America, I have felt it a duty—not certainly because of any apprehensions respecting myself, but from other and better motives—to abstain from saying anything concerning Ireland, or the cause of Ireland. I have always felt—I now feel—that had Ireland been fully prepared to struggle unitedly for herself and the cause of Irishmen, the American people would not only have given her warmest sympathies to the effort, but also material aid. If such a struggle has not taken place, we have no right certainly, to accuse America; but, rather, ourselves. I should be extremely sorry to hear Irishmen boast of what they would have done under certain contingencies. Let them ever observe prudence in this particular, mindful that it is the surest way to win respect from others, and, eventually, success for themselves. Whatever contingency may arise, of this be assured—Irishmen are capable of struggling for themselves; and when the time does come, I am confident that the sympathy of the American people will not be held back. [Cheers.] I have also imposed upon myself another reservation. It is, to remain entirely neutral with regard to American politics.

The first public man to call on me after my arrival in the country, was Mr. Seward. Subsequently, I received invitations, which I accepted, to visit Mr. Toombs, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hammond, and other distinguished public men of the nation; and as it was my only purpose to examine the country and learn, by personal observation, somewhat of the workings of its institutions, I kept aloof from your local politics—whether Democratic, Republican, or Whig; well aware that any of my countrymen, who had resided in the States twelve months could decide, better than I can, whether Seward, or Toombs, or Hammond, or Wise, (who is a warm friend of Irishmen,) or Chase, was best fitted to occupy the high position of President of the nation.

Conscious of my ignorance on this point, I have been neutral. The only question involved in your local politics, on which I have ventured to utter a word, is that of Know-Nothingism, which involves a principle that affects every foreigner, and that should receive the disapprobation of every native born American, who truly loves his country, and would have it grow and prosper for all time. I had formed an opinion on this question, not hastily, since my arrival here, but four years ago, while in Brussels, and the repugnance that I felt towards it then, has only been intensified the more familiar I became with it. This Know-Nothingism, that would proscribe emigration to your shores, is as prejudicial to the interests of the native American citizen as to the foreigner; therefore, I have not remained neutral on this point, and I would say to all, for God's sake put a stop to that innovation upon the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.]

I have been told, said Mr. O'B., that when one finds it difficult to hit upon a topic to discuss, the safest way to proceed is to begin by praising yourself, and afterwards to praise your listeners. This, however, I cannot do. Perhaps the vocabulary of praise has been exhausted, in my case. I have served Ireland upwards of thirty years, and, it may be, I have suffered more in her cause than any other man, but, however that is, my acts have been passed upon by the world, and much praise, that I feel proceeded from the heart, has been awarded me. Therefore, I have nothing to say in my own behalf. On the other hand, if you expect me to flatter your population, you will be disappointed. I have never flattered Kings—I have never flattered the Aristocracy, nor can I now flatter a Democratic population. I am not prepared to admit that yours is the greatest Nation on the Globe, nor that you "can whip all creation." [Laughter.] There are many great Nations, and the United States is one of them. But permit me to say that during my tour, I have seen much to remove prejudices that I knew were entertained by many foreigners towards your country.

Mr. O'Brien proceeded to express his views on American manners. He had been led to believe that he would be beset by inquisitive people, but was happy to find the Americans were really a well-bred people. To only one American custom did he take exception,—that of incessant hand-shaking. His account of his sufferings is amusing:

Of one practice that is prevalent with you, I wish to say a word. It is that of shaking hands. Since my arrival in the country I have been surrounded by crowds of well wishers, whose greatest desire seemed to be to have a shake hands with me. In Ireland this practice does not prevail; but here it seems to be a universal custom. I may have offended some by neglecting to observe it; and of such, if any there be, I beg pardon. I am a lover of labor, and the friend of laborers, and would as readily shake hands with the poor man as with the rich; but this shaking of hands so often, I have found to be beyond my physical ability. I assure you that on one occasion recently, I found it so extremely laborious, that after having thus recognized a very large circle of friends, I was literally unable to hold up my head. I hope, therefore, that not one of you will be offended because of my shortcomings in this respect on the present occasion; but if there is one who has taken offence on this account, I can only hope that he will some time be made Mayor or State representative, or some such dignitary, the election to which office will involve this laborious duty of shaking hands. He will then learn what an extraordinary exertion is requisite to keep it up, and be more lenient towards those who forego it from sheer exhaustion. Men in the habit of wielding, daily, a sledge-hammer that weighs twenty-five or thirty pounds, come and shake hands, and I assure you that the squeeze is like that of a vice. In this respect, I am not

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Minister on the Right of Search—Condition of Affairs in Nicaragua—The Belly Grant, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

I have the highest authority for saying that the reported conversation of M. DE SARTIGES with the Hon. Mr. S——, of New-York, and another gentleman well known in Washington, on the subject of the Right of Search, has been seriously misunderstood and misstated. The conversation was purely informal, and the observations of M. DE SARTIGES were simply to this effect, that the war would doubtless open a wider field for American shipping in the Mediterranean, but that our shipmasters must be careful not to forget that the doctrine now established, and principally in consequence of the determination of France, that the "neutral flag shall cover the goods," does not at all invalidate the necessary war-privilege of searching for contraband of war. Our vessels may carry all sorts of cargoes to the Adriatic, but they must not risk concealing munitions of war. These remarks were the merest matter of course; the really important bearing of the French Minister's language being the intimation which it threw out of the now completed good understanding between the great maritime Powers on the general question of the Right of Search. In fact, M. DE SARTIGES's last diplomatic act at Washington, as I have reason to believe, was the conclusion of negotiations which have resulted in an entire acquiescence by England, in the French and American views of this matter, France and the United States having occupied one ground upon the question from the first. English journalists and orators have denied that England has "abandoned" anything in regard to the pretended Right of Search, but they have been misled by false notions of national vanity. England *did* claim the right to stop and search vessels on the high seas in time of war, or on suspicion of piracy as a right. Her pretension was that if, in exercising this right, she did injustice, that if after searcnig a ship she found on board neither British sailors to be impressed, nor contraband goods, nor slaving accoutrements, she had yet done no wrong, and could be pressed for no reclamations. This pretension she maintained as long as she had the power to enforce it. She has yielded it now to the opposition of the great Powers, which more than divide with her the empire of the seas. Goods contraband of war will, of course, as always, be liable to seizure by belligerent Powers, but the search for them will be made at the risk of the party searching. Y.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

At a dinner given by Baron GEROLT yesterday, the remark attributed to the Count DE SARTIGES, relative to a renewal of the Search question, was ridiculed, and pronounced a silly fabrication.

General JARNY has received neither private nor official dispatches from Nicaragua, since the arrival of Señor PEREZ. When the latter left Nicaragua the feeling of the Congress was against the Belly contract, but if MONS. BELLY reached Nicaragua before the Congress adjourned, he may have overcame objections and secured its ratification, though General JARNY thinks this doubtful.

The State Department thinks that Gen. LAMAR missed the *Columbus*, in which ship he expected to leave Nicaragua, and before the sailing of another vessel he was met by Mr. REYNOLDS with dispatches which required his continuance in the country. There is now no intention on the part of the Administration to make a change in that mission.

Letters received here from Gen. HENNINGSEN report his entire success in Georgia, and his contemplated return in a few days to New-York to receive the promised aid of his friends there. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

Mr. JAMES H. WORDEN has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y.

The President has recognized Mr. FRIEDRICH KUHNE as Consul of the Principality of Lippe at New-York.

The Charges Against Captain Van Vliet—An Inquiry Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The TIMES has already announced that serious charges have been preferred at the War Department against Captain VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, for alleged misconduct in the expenditure of public moneys on the Western frontier during the Utah campaign. The Captain disbursed very large sums, amounting in the aggregate to nearly two millions of dollars, and these charges against him come from parties connected with the sale of mules and other stock to the Army.

Captain VAN VLIET is an officer of standing and reputation, whose integrity has never been questioned by any who know him. Some surprise is expressed here by his friends that a Court Martial was not ordered at once when it was decided to entertain the charges. Prompt action in such a case is due alike to the public interests and to the parties implicated.

It is generally understood that the complaints against him emanate from men whose contracts, alleged to have been made by the direct agency of the Secretary of War, he refused to recognize, partly because the cattle furnished did not come up to the requirements of the service, and partly because the price was exorbitant. It is not at all unlikely that the developments to which a rigid investigation of these matters would lead, would reveal a state of things and a series of practices not specially creditable to the administration of the War Department. But the Secretary cannot refuse, from any apprehension of such results, to order a prompt and thorough inquiry into the very serious charges which he has allowed to be filed against Captain VAN VLIET. Such a course would be as unworthy of him as unjust to the Captain. The whole matter will unquestionably be brought to the notice of Congress at its coming session.

General Walker Again in the Field.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 21.

Tehuantepec advices of the 14th, received by the *Costzacoalcos*, state that the passengers by the steamship *Oregon* (which makes the connection between Ventosa and Acapulco) report that General WALKER and three hundred men were on board the Vanderbilt steamship *Orizaba*, which had arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco. Their intentions were unknown, but it was supposed they were bound to Southern Mexico.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Friday, May 20.

The Assembly held another session to-day. The names of a number more Commissioners were reported. The whole number now present is about three hundred and fifty.

The Board of Foreign Missions then made their twenty-second annual report.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

A memorial from the churches of Philadelphia on the subject of Church extension was received and referred.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 21.

The Assembly met at the usual hour to-day.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary made a report accompanied by numerous official documents. Referred.

The Treasurer of the Assembly made his annual report. Also referred.

The Moderator announced the Committee on Synodical Records, composed of two members from each synod. He also announced the resignation of S. MERCER, a Trustee of the General Assembly.

The Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension made the fourth annual report. It shows that out of 2,267 churches in communion with the General Assembly, 553 have no houses of worship, 168 report their houses insufficient for present wants, 191 are in debt, 77 have had aid from abroad in building their churches, and 373 cannot build without aid from the Church at large. The report shows that the contributors for the Church extension have been steadily increasing.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held their third session to-day.

Dr. THURSTON, delegate from the General Conference of Maine, was heard.

The overture from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Ohio was referred to a special committee, of which the Rev. J. F. STERNS, D. D., of New-York, is the chairman.

Dr. MCLAIN read a report on the Church Erection Fund, showing that the fund amounts to nearly $106,000. The whole number of churches aided during the year was 119, and these represented over $300,000 worth of property. The balance subject to draft was $67,609. The Board report adversely to the prayer of the seceding Southern Synod, asking for a partition of funds.

The Committee of Conference with the A. H. M. S., report that the time has now come to secure the final adjustment of all difficulties, or to separate from the Congregationalists.

The reports were referred.

Celebration at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, May 21.

There was a celebration here to-day in honor of the arrival of the first Overland Express. It passed off with great *eclat*. The procession was composed of military, firemen, and civilians, and proceeded out of the city, escorted by the pioneer coaches, which were decorated with appropriate devices, to the Planter's Hotel, where speeches were made by prominent citizens. The celebration wound up with a supper and grand ball. A thousand persons participated in the affair. The occasion was one of much enthusiasm.

Another Murder in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 21.

A young man named O'BRIEN, a notorious pickpocket and burglar, was assulted last night in the vicinity of Front and French streets, by a gang of men, and so severely beaten that he died this morning. He was to have been tried in a few days for a burglarious operation. A man named SULLIVAN has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the murderers. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on the body of the murdered man.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 22.

The jury in the case of the killing of LUCIUS O'BRIEN have rendered a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown.

MUSGRAVE'S tannery was burnt this morning; loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Junior Mutineers.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The trial of BROOKS, SAMPSON and RIKER, three of the mutineers of the whaleship *Junior*, was concluded in the Circuit Court to-day. The Jury disagreed—they standing nine to three for conviction in two of the cases, and ten to one on the other. PLUMMER, the leading mutineer, is now under sentence of death for his participation in that transaction.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Dale.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, from the coast of Africa, arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard yesterday. She left Port Praya the 26th of April, and brings as passengers the captain and crew of the bark *Sea Flower*, of Providence, which vessel was wrecked at San Antonio, Cape de Verde, in April last. W. S. HUNTER, Captain's Clerk of the *Vincennes*, also came passenger. The *Dale* has been absent for two years. Her officers and crew are reported to be all well.

The La Crosse Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 21.

Mr. CLEVELAND's injunction against the sale of the La Crosse Railroad, under the third mortgage, was dissolved by the Judge who granted it on the 18th inst., and to-day at noon the trustees sold the road, according to advertisement, under the act of the Legislature of last Winter, for seventy-five per cent. of the amount due, being over $1,500,000.

Reported Revolution in Modena.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 22.

A letter from Florence says, incidentally, that Modena has followed Parma, and driven out the Duke and formed a Provisional Government.

There is no such information in the public accounts by the *Vanderbilt*, and the report may not be true.

The Majority on the Constitutional Amendment in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The official majority for the Constitutional Amendment, requiring two year's residence, is 5,624 out of the total vote of 35,882.

The Steamer Wave.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, May 21.

The steamer *Wave* was boarded this morning by a fishing boat and found to be abandoned and full of water, The Agent of the Underwriters has sent for a steam-tug to tow her up to New-York.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 21.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 94 passengers. Weather very cold, and a strong easterly gale blowing.

The Ship Robert Treat.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The ship *Robert Treat*, from Liverpool, is at anchor near the Cohassett Rocks, two miles south of the Glades House. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger* Captain R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The Steamer Tempest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 20.

The report of the steamer *Tempest* sinking is incorrect. She got aground on New Albany bar, came off, and again resumed her trip.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 20.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed from here to-day for Havana, with Mr. LAMAR and a party of his friends.

Interesting from the River Plate.

MONTEVIDEAN MISSION TO EUROPE—COLONIZATION OF THE PLATA—FROM PARAGUAY—THE AMERICAN CLAIMS TO INDEMNITY.

By the way of Southampton, we receive our files of journals from Brazil and the River Plate to the 8th ult.

MONTEVIDEO.

Don LAMAR, late the Uruguayan Minister at the Court of Brazil, accompanied by a large staff, was about to proceed to Europe for the purpose of promoting immigration into the Banda Oriental, and otherwise advancing the commercial interests of the Republic, by extending the relations with the Old World through Consuls and mercantile agents. It is the intention of M. LAMAR to visit Paris, Madrid, Rome, &c., so as to effect conventions with this object. The accounts from the Uruguay describe the prosperity of the country as very great, and continually increasing. The disturbances in Europe had immensely augmented the influx of foreigners, especially of Italians. The price of land was being greatly enhanced, and the prospects of peace being long preserved, no element of serious agitation being at present visible, seem to have inspired the Government and the population with the determination at length to make the most of the great natural resources of the best portion of the Platte, and the rich and fertile country stretching along that vast river and its affluents. The Lamar Mission is understood to be appointed on a scale of great liberality.

PARAGUAY.

On the 18th February five or six Paraguayan citizens were arrested pursuant to an order emanating from the chief of the State. It was supposed at the time that they were suspected of being engaged in a plot to overturn the existing Government, and according to some, the assassination of the President was the main feature of their scheme. By the *Salto de Guaira* we have advice that they still remain in custody, but proof of their guilt seems to be entirely wanting, and the general opinion was, that they were entirely innocent of the worst count of the accusation, and that it would be impossible to convict them of any rebellious intentions, though their political opinions are known to be unfavorable to the President.

After the departure of the American Commission, the Collector of the Customs had received orders from the Executive *to give in a report on the quantity and proximate value of the goods introduced into Paraguay by the American Navigation Company*. This report is published in a late number of the *Semanario*, and makes the amount *ridiculously small*, the articles consisting chiefly of simple agricultural implements, with a remark that *goods of much greater value may have been smuggled, of which the Custom-house had no cognizance*.

All this is evidently intended to throw discredit upon the claim of the Company, which has yet to be arranged by a mixed Commission to meet at Washington.

At a late review at Humaita 12,000 troops of the three branches of the service, were inspected by the General-in-Chief: in manœuvering, sham fights, and firing at a target, they acquitted themselves to his complete satisfaction. Besides this powerful corps, 14,000 more were embodied in reserve.

Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia takes place on Thursday next, the 26th inst. For several months a very animated canvass has been in progress, Messrs. LETCHER and GOGGIN, the candidates of the Democrats and Opposition respectively, for Governor, meeting each other in different parts of the State for public discussion. Recently, however, Mr. LETCHER, owing to failure of his health, has retired, leaving the field to his adversary, after publishing an elaborate address.

As to the result, so strong is the Democratic party in Virginia that the defeat of LETCHER seems out of the question. He is, however, opposed with energy and effect by GOGGIN, who seems at least his match on the stump. The special effort of the Opposition has been to embarrass LETCHER, by recalling his opinions expressed in 1847 against Slavery and Slave labor, as being a curse to the community. The charge cannot be denied, but he claims to have repented.

The following are the two tickets:

	Democratic.	Opposition.
Governor.....	JOHN LETCHER,	WM. L. GOGGIN,
Lt. Governor....	R. L. MONTAGUE,	W. T. WILLEY,
Att'y Gen.....	J. R. TUCKER,	WALTER PRESTON.

Besides, State Officers, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature, are chosen at this election. The choice of Governor occurs but once in three years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

EPISCOPALIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS.—A meeting was held last evening in Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Committee of the Church which has charge of the Episcopalian Mission to the Jews. The Rev. Drs. TURNER, RILEY and DEGOVEN conducted the religious exercises, which preceded the sermon, and before it was delivered the Rector, the Rev. Dr. RILEY, came forward and said that in the absence of the Committee it devolved upon him to make a statement with regard to the object of the meeting. There were 25,000 Jews in this City, and here they were constantly gathering. It became the duty of Christians to lift the veil which had fallen over the sons of Jacob with regard to the coming of the Messiah. For the last few months the Rev. Mr. DEGOVEN, himself a Jew, had been a missionary of Christ among his brethren of that persuasion. It had been slow and quiet work. It had been deemed inexpedient for the present to collect a congregation of Jews, and they were visited by the missionary from house to house. One family of four persons had been baptized, and four other families were now awaiting the same rite. It was contemplated to establish a school for Jewish children and instruct them in the New Testament. Bishop SOUTHGATE preached the sermon. His text was, "Hath God cast away his people?" Epistle to the Romans, xi., 1. Blindness, he said, had come upon the children of Israel only for a time. The promises made to them were yet to be fulfilled. Of all the tribes of the earth they had been brought nearest to God. They were under discipline for a time; their real and consummated fullness was to be hereafter. He cited many prophecies from Scripture to establish the following points: 1. The children of Israel are to return to their ancient land. 2. Both Judah and the ten tribes are to return. 3. It is to be a universal return of the Jews. 4. Their return is to be aided and furthered by the Gentile Powers. 5. The return is to take place during the latter days of the Christian Dispensation. 6. After the return the Jews will be visited by a terrible chastisement and purgation. 7. Then they will be raised in glory and prosperity far above their former state, and united under one ruler. Their enemies will stand aghast. Jerusalem will be rebuilt. The Holy City will become the centre of universal resort and boundless domain. In conclusion he said this mission was a work of great dignity and importance, and those who engaged in it would associate themselves with the fulfillment, in the future, of God's prophecies. A collection was taken up, and then the benediction was pronounced.

A DEAD-HOUSE WANTED.—The inadequacy of the accommodations at the Bellevue Hospital Dead House for holding inquests and *post-mortem* examinations is notorious. A communication sent to the Board of Supervisors at its last meeting by the City Coroners calls attention again to the matter, and should result in making good a deficiency which is disgraceful to the City. The Coroners state that the room where their inquests are held is small and unventilated; that bodies awaiting recognition are deposited there, and that coffins containing corpses in but indifferent stages of preservation furnish desks whereon minutes of the testimony are taken. Offensive odors assail the nostrils, and painful sights the eyes, of those obliged to be present. These barbarisms are repeated almost every day. Occurrences are continually demonstrating the necessity of some receptacle for the unknown dead, where bodies may be deposited until friends shall have an opportunity of recognizing them. Not only is Bellevue Hospital deficient in its accommodations, but there is no place of this character such as the needs of the City positively demand. There should be some other place of deposit for bodies found floating in the rivers, or lying in basement areas, than the nearest Police-station or the Dead-house of the City Hospital. Though suicide has not yet become enough of a science among us to call for the institution of another *Morgue*, respect for the dead, and regard for our own reputation for humanity, should lead to some immediate action in the matter.

FEARFUL HOISTING ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—Sixteen men, employed in a hoop-skirt manufactory in the American Express Company building, corner of Hudson and Jay streets, on Friday evening got upon the elevator at one of the upper stories to lower themselves to the first floor. While descending, one of the rings by which the elevator was supported, suddenly gave way, and the whole company of men fell to the basement with frightful velocity. CHAS. ROBERT and WM. WOOD had each both legs broken, and WM. LACY had one leg broken in two places. The others escaped with only slight injuries. ROBERT was conveyed to the Hospital; the others were taken to their homes.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report from the City Inspector's Office shows that the number of deaths in the City during the past week was 362, 16 less than during the previous week, and 23 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, there were: 95 men; 70 women; 94 boys; 104 girls, and 179 men, 10 years of age and under. There were 130 deaths from diseases of the lungs and throat, and 65 from diseases of the brain and nerves. 239 were natives of the United States; 69 of Ireland; 32 of Germany; 4 of Scotland; 3 of England, and the rest of various foreign countries.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. W. H. WEBB announces through Dr. GARDNER, that the Russian steam frigate *General Admiral*, will be open to public inspection on and after to-day, until further notice. No tickets will be required, but the gate-keeper will admit any person on receipt of 10 cents; children under 12 years of age half price. The money thus collected will be given to the Woman's Hospital, now temporarily located in Madison-avenue. The *General Admiral* is lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River.

The Street Cleaning Business—Letter from Mr. R. C. Downing.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION AND STREET-CLEANING, Friday, May 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of this morning, under the head of "The Street-cleaning Business," you state that Mr. DOWNING, the "*locum tenen*" of the City Inspector, "has notified Mr. SMITH, who has cleaned Broadway for the past two years, that the City will no longer pay him anything, and that he must suspend operations, and other portions of the same article seem to infer that I am in fault for this matter. Had you stated in that article the whole of the facts connected with the suspension of the work of street-cleaning, I would not have troubled you with this note.

The Mayor and Comptroller both notified me personally that I must discontinue the work of street-cleaning, and all work in my bureau involving an expenditure of money, and also by a notice to the public published in the public Press, that no one is authorized to contract any debt or obligation in behalf of the City for work done, or supplies furnished under this department of the City Government until the existing vacancy is filled. I deemed it the better plan temporarily to obey such direction, inasmuch as it would involve the laborers and other persons employed in street-cleaning in difficulty in obtaining pay for work performed—and, therefore, the work of street-cleaning was temporarily suspended, and Mr. SMITH, with others, received notice of such suspension.

In a communication on the 18th instant, to the Mayor and Comptroller, I announced to them my readiness to proceed with duties conferred upon me by the laws and ordinances, and urged that they would withdraw that portion of their notice above quoted; as yet I have received no reply other than being informed that the communication was under consideration. I am anxious and willing to proceed with the work of street cleaning, and I know that the temporary suspension of the work will not only cause our streets to be filled with ashes, garbage and filth, detrimental to the public health, but will occasion a large increase of expenditure of money to have the accumulation removed. Under the trying state of affairs there was no other course to be pursued with regard to Mr. SMITH; his services, as well as others, necessarily involving an expenditure of money.

Respectfully, R. C. DOWNING,
Supt. of Sanitary Inspection.

A Personal Explanation.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In the report of the proceedings of the New-York Academy of Medicine, in your issue of Friday last, you represent Dr. ANDERSON as saying that he had never seen "but one case of yellow-fever, and that one died on the same night." This was a simple statement, that might have been made by many other physicians of New-York, with perfect truth, and without exciting notice; but the remarks of the reporter in reference to "the honesty of the confession," &c., has led many persons to suppose that I am the person alluded to, my name having been used more frequently in connection with yellow-fever than that of any other member of the Academy. You will therefore be kind enough to inform your readers that the gentleman pronounced by your reporter as being so "worthy of imitation," is *not* your obedient servant, W. C. ANDERSON,

One of the Delegates from the Academy of Medicine to the late Quarantine Convention.

STATEN ISLAND, May 23, 1859.

The Slave Claim in Ohio.

THE ARGUMENT TO BE RESUMED UP ON HABEAS CORPUS—THE KIDNAPPERS PAROLED.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 19th May, says:

Mr. RIDDLE, of counsel for the defendants in the [illegible] cases, returned yesterday, 18th, from Columbia County with an order, made by Judge SCOTT of the Supreme Court, upon Sheriff WIGHTMAN, to have the bodies of BUSHNELL and LAWRENCE—the two convicted and sentenced Rescuers—before the Judges of the Supreme Court at Columbus on Wednesday the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Judge SCOTT has decreed that the full Bench of Judges have motion of the [illegible] on the 25th, so that all can participate in it.

There granting of this writ amounts to nothing [illegible] an expression of opinion upon the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Act, even by the Judges who [illegible] it, because the writ issues as a matter of [illegible] upon application of the parties held in custody, who make affidavit that they are illegally imprisoned.

The Government Attorney, sent to Lorain to defend the Kentucky and Ohio kidnappers, failed in his efforts to get their cases continued to the October Term of the Common Pleas Court. They were, however, continued to the 6th of July next, to give them time to procure witnesses and prepare their defence. The parties have been bailed in $800 each.

Money for the Italian War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the moment that the war of French conquest has commenced in Italy we have refrained from asking pecuniary aid for Italy, the Republican Party feeling itself unable to participate in that war until it shall be transformed into a struggle for Italian Emancipation. At this moment I have received from an American citizen, who desires that his name shall remain unknown, $500 for the Italian Republican Party. I beg leave to acknowledge it in your columns—to say that no collection made in the name of the Italian Republican Party in America, can be authentic unless the demand be signed by General AVEZZANA and the other members of the Central Committee of New-York.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
ALBERTO MARIO.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer BOYD reports 102 deaths for the week ending the 21st inst., classified as follows: Men, 19; Women, 20; Boys, 37; Girls, 26. Total, 102. Adults, 39; Children, 63; Males, 56; Females, 46; Colored Persons, 2. *Nativities*—British America, 1; England, 1; France, 1; Germany, 4; Holland, 1; Ireland, 18; Prussia, 1; United States, 73.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—HENRY SMITH was arrested, Saturday, by Officer OSBORN, of the First Precinct, while engaged in robbing the house of A. WHITE, on Henry-street. The accused is 25 years old, and a bar-tender.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The elderly lady, Mrs. ROSS, residing on Smith, near Wykoff-street, who was badly burned by fluid on the 18th inst., while attempting to kindle a fire, died on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, 10 years old, named PHILIP BRADY, attempted to jump over a hydrant at the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, yesterday, when he fell upon the sidewalk and broke his arm. He was taken home by a Policeman.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Grand Introduction
OF SUMMER HATS.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859,
Embracing every Department of Hatting, and comprehending
HATS OF ALL STYLES,
ALL MATERIALS, ALL PRICES,
AND FOR ALL PURPOSES,
Forming, together,
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD!
IT IS FOLLY TO BUY A HAT UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL STYLES:

MEN'S STYLES.		
Columbian,	Marshall,	Georgetown,
Rutger,	Granville,	Cumberland,
Yale,	Augusta,	Clergy,
Lafayette,	Marietta,	Hancock,
Jefferson,	Miami,	St. George,
Franklin,	Webster,	Niagara,
Hamilton,	Randolph,	Crystal,
Alleghany,	Benton,	Eglington,
Dartmouth,	Havelock,	Crawford.
BOYS' STYLES.		
Concord,	Trenton,	Grove,
Alamo,	Bronson,	Forrest,
Ringold,	Highland,	Creton,
Harvest,	Manchester,	Bolivar,
Rialto,	Dorrican,	Como,
Marion,	Dover,	Manhattan,
Jasper,	Venetian,	Chesapeake.

GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.
The LARGEST and BEST ORGANIZED HAT STORE in the United States.

The Man of Success.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.
The man who thinks he balances
The world upon his nose;
Who, in a dream of weak conceit,
Through life securely goes;
Oh! he will one day waken,
And find himself surpassed
By some neglected rival,
Working silently and fast!
The man who means to win his way,
And rise in spite of fate,
Must hustand all his energies,
And work, and watch, and wait.
He must ne'er neglect appearance,
For its value well he knows,
But will purchase of Smith Brothers
All his Spring and Summer clothes!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 136 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rogers & Raymond, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., would notify gentlemen who like to be fashionable, but to be so at a moderate cost, that their stock of Spring Clothing includes all the New Styles of London and Paris, and a vast assortment in every department, at prices below the market average.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 52 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

The Emperor Napoleon is Italy.
But the best Spring Bed in existence is HOWE'S Elliptic, at from $4 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway.
CALL AND SEE IT.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Brandreth's Pills.—A single dose of five or six Pills has saved many a valuable life. Let the low-spirited sufferer try them, and regain his health and good spirits.
And is there not a noble simplicity and bold originality in the doctrine that disease is a unit, and has its sole origin in impurity of the blood, which is quite starting to the old fogies of the Colleges, who, losing their corpers, deny the theory and denounce its advocates. Every year sees thousands of converts, if not of the principle, at least, to the efficiency in each of their individual cases, of the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which will certainly cure all diseases that are curable, and relieve all those that are not. For pamphlets, elucidating the theory, and for authenticated testimonials of cure from well-known living individuals, apply at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st. Sold at 25 cents per box.

P. P. F.—Patent Porous Plasters Formeating of Dr. THOMAS ALLCOCK, are quite flexible, and yield to every motion of the body. They are found invaluable in weakness of the back, pain or sense of coldness at the pit of the stomach. In stitches of the side they are sure to cure. In dyspepsia they should be worn over the diaphragm. Applied over the kidneys, they cure affections of those organs; used on sprains and bruises they are of great value; also, immediately cure ingrowth of the breast. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.; Bunkton's, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House; Burnton's, No. 296 Bowery, and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Barry's Tricopherous,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 126 William-st., corner Ann-st.

To Start Right for a Successful Career, one needs to know his defects, talents, and capabilities. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, GEORGE H. NEWMAN to EMILY A., daughter of Augustus Butler, all of Brooklyn.

SCOTT—THOMPSON.—At the United States Legation, Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, April 4, by the Rev. Mr. Colby, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Mr. ROBERT G. SCOTT, Jr., United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, to ANNA KITTERSON, daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of West Trenton, Maine.

☞ Maine and Virginia papers please copy.

DIED

MUNSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Ira Munson, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 West 41st st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, JAMES SINCLAIR SMITH, eldest son of Sidney and Jane Smith, aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 147 Hammond-st.

IRWIN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, after a long and painful illness, JANE, wife of William Irwin, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 174 Bowery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 22, JULIA ANNA, youngest daughter of Daniel F. and Cleopatra M. Smith, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. A. M. C. Smith, No. 131 West 13th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUNTING.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, of disease of the heart, Capt. R. LAWRENCE BUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father in-law, Joseph Fletcher, Lexington-av., corner of 36th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 22, EMMA LOUISA SMITH, daughter of John F. and Agnes Smith, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, corner of Hoyt and State sts., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

OLMSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 22, Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Stephen B. Olmsted, aged 26 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of her aunt, Mrs. Fredericks, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn.

GUYON.—At her residence in Rossville, on Saturday, May 21, Mrs. MARTHA GUYON, the widow of Maj. James Guyon, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Rossville.

BELCHER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, May 22, EMELINE STRANG, wife of Dr. William N. Belcher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILCHRIST.—At Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, May 15, after a few days' illness, EDWARD R. GILCHRIST, formerly a merchant of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

BERRY.—At China, on Saturday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM BERRY, of Gardiner, Me.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837

FOR SALE.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.
A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds finished with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER has a City property worth $30,000, subject to four years' lease, at $2,000 per annum, on which is a permanent mortgage of $12,000, at 6 per cent. There is no better location in the City for safe and profitable investment. Also, an English four-story and basement house and let, in a pleasant street and neighborhood. Price, $13,000. rents for $1,100; incumbrance, $7,500, of which $4,500 can remain. Either or both of the above will be exchanged equitably for a country place, convenient to the City. Address, with description of property and price, Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3-story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 3½ miles from two railroad depôts and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TINELY-FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 22x66; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 20 Water-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 328 13th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with building thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; lot 16 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same are the purchased of the occupant. Price $6,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 65 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—The three story house with extension on 1st st., No. 305 West 24th st., modern improvements; sunny from now until May, $600. No. 55 West 41st st., modern improvements, with white marble trimmings; would be let for $800. The fine four story stone front house No. 161 West 49th st., near Broadway, 21½ feet wide, with all modern improvements, $850. No. 280 West 33d st., 3 story, new house, with the modern improvements, $300. The above houses have high stoops; the prices named are very low. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 558 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 9 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Rooms. For further information apply to M. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

BEEKMAN-STREET—SPRUCE-STREET.—TO lease the six-story stores No. 20 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce-st., together, 185 feet deep, or would be let separately. Location very desirable, being the leading street on the east side of the City. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BULKHEAD AND NORTH RIVER LOTS TO LEASE.—Several lots between Bank and Bethune sts., and also, at the foot of Horatio-st., with the bulkhead in front of same. Also, lots on West st. well suited for coal, lumber, wood or stone yards. Apply to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton st.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH ST., NEAR the 2d-av. Houses are first-class, and in complete repair; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let for the Summer season or until 1st November, an extra-sized house on 5th-av., near 14th-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Fine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 101 East 27th-st.; the 4 story English basement house No. 155 Lexington-av.; the 3-story small high-stoop house No 151 East 50th st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, THE upper part of house No. 180 East 21st-st., with the modern improvements; containing 6 rooms and 6 pantries; rent to a suitable family moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st. For farther particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 28 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, with Power, at the Globe Iron Works, 33d-st., near 8th-av., New-York. Inquire on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., which is now all of new building. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM 25 MILES FROM THE CITY of New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depôt, at Metuchin, consisting of 44 acres and necessary buildings. It is one of the best farms in the State, well adapted for a market garden, for grain, and unsurpassed for grass. An excellent opportunity for a man doing business in the City wishing to reside in the country. Inquire of Dr. F. N. CLARKSON, at Metuchin, on the premises, or of WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 126 acres, 100 acres cultivated and crops in; 20 acres locust wood, worth $1,000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $10,000.
JOHN FORGIE, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SHELTE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 49 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AS NEAR THE CENTRAL PART OF the City as possible, a small shop or store that would suit for a newsvender. Terms must be moderate. Address J. R. MASON, Sweeney's Hotel, Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses, 15½ hands high, short tails; will be guaranteed young, sound, kind in single and double harness and under the saddle, and free drivers; have been used for a gentleman, the owner, for light driving, for two years, and now only sold because he has more horses than he wants to keep; price $800; would sell one for $400, the choice. Say where to apply. Horse dealers will not be noticed. Address Box No. 240, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travellers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Address Box No. 1,209 Post-office.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 208 East 13th-st. will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Frame, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 39 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; sled and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.
For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For farther particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅔ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chickenyard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 68 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situated in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas which last is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅔ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage. water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 68 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the depot, with 15 or 32 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the out-buildings are good. For term, apply at No. 173 Broadway, or of CHAR. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 185 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 10 rooms, is handsomely furnished and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. V. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chesnut-st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, a large, handsome brown-stone house on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City, (on the stage route;) situation healthy and unsurpassed; garden, stable and other accommodations attached; entry immediate. the family having gone to Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 14½ acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

AT AUCTION.—$5,000.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at 11 o'clock A. M., 25th inst., his new and beautiful place of residence at Fishkill, half a mile from Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Terms easy. Ten per cent. down.
EDGAR BRETT.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $180. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—Beautifully situated on the Hudson, midway between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, new, roomy, and well ventilated. Address JOSEPH PARRY, Esq., Sandy Hill.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry-st., Orange, near Junction-place; will be let or leased, from June 1, at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated, overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 32 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 16, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.
The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in ½, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-stores, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 19 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, with board, at No. 117 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th ave., to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with privilege of bath. Also, a large unfurnished parlor and bedroom on first floor. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 McDougal-st, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with a good table, by applying at No. 8 Willow st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, To single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH—BY a single gentleman. Partial board in a private family. Address S. E. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY LOcated in Charlton-st. between McDougal and Varick sts., having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a front or back room on second floor, neatly furnished, without board; also, one small room, on very reasonable terms, to persons with unexceptionable references. A note addressed to COMFORT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, will meet immediate attention.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let to a gentleman a room with partial board, in a pleasant location, where the comforts of a home might be had. House No. 157 Canton-st., a few doors from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, desiring permanent board, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room on the second floor, and all the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 204 Henry st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Wall and South-st. Ferries. Reference exchanged.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second story front room and hall bed-room to let, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, to a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also board for two single gentlemen. First class reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentleman, can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom, with all the comforts of a private family who wish to make all things agreeable to the parties, by applying at No. 126 West 16th-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST 19TH-st., near 2d-av., will let, with board, two rooms, separately, (a large and a single) to gentlemen; the house has the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Address C., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—ROOM AND PARtial board, with a small agreeable family preferred, near Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, or car route. References required. Address, stating terms and accommodation, J. M. B., Box No. 3,501 Post-office.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A DESIRable location, have to let, two or three rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 72 West 26th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITES with or without board, can be obtained at moderate rates, at No. 85 East 31st-st. Best references given and required.

APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD, IN A most desirable house, with all the modern improvements, can be had at most reasonable rates, by applying at No. 21 7th-av, near 12th-st.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH OR without board at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

NO. 21 NINTH-STREET—THE ENTIRE SECond floor to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen, in a private family. Also rooms on the third floor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LADies, and their families, can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I.
JOSEPH U. FLEET.
References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER would take a family of four persons into his house for the Summer months. The house is located in a delightful village, accessible by steamboat and railroad in one and a half hours from the City. The house is commodious and pleasant; the grounds ample and covered largely with fruit-trees, and the place commands all the accessories of fine drives, bathing in the salt water, boating, &c., &c. It is altogether a superior location, and an unusual opportunity is offered for finding an agreeable Summer retreat. Address T. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Near the City, for a gentleman, wife, child, (three years old,) and servant. Must be easy of access, and free from chills and fever. Address, stating terms with other particulars, McM., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No notice taken of communications not complying with above conditions.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation, (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

A LARGE PARLOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, near the banks of the East River. House large, with piazza. Take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER'S PATENT MECHANICAL BILLIARD CUSHIONS—The most elastic, accurate and durable. I challenge any maker of billiard tables in the City of New-York, or the United States, to compete with my tables and cushions. Every article sold by me is warranted to be as represented. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine my tables before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is taken in the manufacture of tables for private use. I am now making six different sizes, and customers can have their choice out of all the fancy woods in market—mahogany, rose, satinwood, oak, blistered walnut, &c. Trimmings of every description belonging to the trade low for cash.
L. DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & GOLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO PURCHASE Tables for private or public use, are respectfully invited to call and examine my fine stock, with all the latest improvements.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any new in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND EXTRA SALE
OF
STRAW GOODS, MEN'S HATS, &c., &c.
On
MONDAY, May 23,
At 11 o'clock.
350 Cases of these Seasonable Goods, in every variety of Material and Style, will Be Sold at Auction on the above date, by
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway.

J. J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—J. J. BENNIS will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely:
DRAWING-ROOMS—Rosewood suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, elegantly carved in fruit and flowers; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors; statuary; marble-top centre, side, and console tables; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, lined with satinwood, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by City maker, warranted for two years; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, rich cornices, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's secretaire, rosewood bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, superb oil-paintings, English scenery, painted by Northrop; 5 pieces, by Cole; Winter scene, by Lesley; elegant parlor stove, by Bonard: French engravings, bronze clock, statuary—Venus piece, Justice, the Seasons, &c.; Parian marble statuettes and Bisque and French china vases and figures.
DINING-ROOM—Solid oak extension-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, butler's tray and stand, oval mirrors, eight-day clock, Brussels carpet; French china dinner set, 360 pieces; elegantly-decorated tea set, 44 pieces; set of rich cut and engraved glass ware; cake baskets, casters, rich cut bottles, spoons, forks, butter knives, dinner and tea service, table cutlery of the best description, ivory balance handle knives, forks, carver, fork and steel, rich Parian butter dish, Bohemian glass wine and water bottles, preserve and fruit stands, rich cut glass salts, ruby engraved finger bowls, hall rosewood hat stand and chairs, Brussels stair carpet, silver plated rods. Bedrooms—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany commodes, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, corner stands, book shelves, French line engraving (Sabbath-day) clocks, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, paillasses, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, carpets. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods. The auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, as it is the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
All of the superb furniture, house furnishing goods, chaste and beautiful works of art, contained in the large and spacious dwelling-house No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th av., will be sold TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock precisely.
The house contains a very large, rich and costly collection of everything requisite to a fashionable and elegant furnished residence, all in perfect order, and far superior to furniture generally offered at auctions. Everything must be removed from the premises immediately.
PARLORS
contain two full suites of elaborately carved rosewood, covered in rich four-colored brocatel, one in hair cloth, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, brocatel and lace curtains, two large pier mirrors, with cornices, rosewood marble top etageres, Turkish lounges with Voltaire chairs to match, lady's French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, French shades, magnificent 7 octave piano-forte, velvet and tapestry carpets, reception chairs in satin, brocatel and terry sofas, beautiful bronze and bisque figures, with a large collection of marble and lava parlor ornaments; also, a fine collection of paintings on glass and canvas, ormolu chandeliers, &c.
CHAMBER.
Costly rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary, marble top bureaus, washstands, about 30 hair mattresses, blankets, toilet sets, bronze and china ornaments, French shades and fixtures, cottage and other chairs, lounges, sofa, bedsteads, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Extension dining table, (opens 16 feet,) silver ware, spoons, forks, casters, dining and tea sets, French china, cut glass of every description, ivory cutlery, ruby engraved ware, goblets, champagne and wines to match, together with a large assortment not enumerated. All to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogue at house morning of the sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctio

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 1st, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st, New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LAFFAYTE, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—All stockholders must *now* make the advance of 50 cents per share upon their stock, and send their certificates to D. C Wilder, Secretary, at Marshall, Texas, for return of same. The loan made and held into my hands has protected those who have paid it, and secured thereby the opportunity to all for a temporary period of being also protected by *now* promptly paying. All who fail or neglect to do so now, *must and will be cut off*, as *clogs to the enterprise!* I have no alternative left as the President of the Company but to enforce this policy. Those who have paid have done so with this express and unconditional understanding, that all should be made to pay—thereby enabling the President and Directors to free the Company of litigation and every impediment to the successful prosecution of the enterprise—by a compromise. A new policy has been inaugurated. Salaries and expenses have been reduced from $60,000 per annum to $18,000. The whole stock liability has been reduced one half in amount without injury to any stockholder who shall pay up—reduced to the actual value of the property of the Company, without estimating the rights and franchises at anything.

We must pay promptly our debts, and we must provide the means to construct the road in order to reap the profits of the enterprise, and secure the grants made by Texas to our company.

The company propose to raise *the money by the sale of stock at par* to purchase the labor to construct the road Stockholders have the exclusive privilege of purchasing the stock for 90 days, from April 6, 1859. All persons are cautioned against buying or trafficking in the stock of the company, which will not have been issued from the Marshall office, and bearing date since the 6th of April, 1859. The Press, generally, friendly to this great Southern enterprise, will please copy this notice; that each and every stockholder shall be fully warned—as they reside in every State, and are in almost every locality in the Union.

E. POST, No. 54 Wall-st., will receive, loan, or surrender stock, as agent. We desire no misunderstanding, and hope to hear no complaints hereafter. This is *the last call* up n our stockholders; it is the pecuniary interest of those who have paid that others shall not do so; yet, they do desire that all may do so even yet, and share, to the fullest extent, in the benefits of the late compromise and future advantage to be derived from this enterprise.

We expect daily to hear of the dismissal of State suit. All who intend to pay or surrender two-thirds of their stock without payment must proceed at once to do so, or they will be cut off.

J. FOWLKES, President.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.

—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent, on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 30th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.

—HOLders of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.

—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND

and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, U. S. MITCHILL & SON.
If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES

PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the above profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for return postage) Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20,000.

—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and remunerative female Seminary. For terms, address R. S. D., care of J. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts., Boston, Mass.

CASH MERCHANDISE FOR PROPERTY.—$20,000 of cash merchandise will be exchanged in payment for improved property, if not more than one-third mortgaged. Inquire of J. JACKSON, in the basement, No. 4 Wall-st.

$300

—WANTED—A MAN IN A FACTORY office that can loan the above amount; a young man from the country preferred; good wages and steady employment, with an interest in the business. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for four days.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 68
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,434 07
Total	$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$363,734 50
For Interest	3,781 35—367,515 91
Total	$5,519,017 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,915 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,793 24
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,000 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,329 98—155,415 17
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,363,601 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 66
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,092,315 00
Amount due from Agents	16 135 71—5,363,601 89
Amount as above	$5,363,601 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,923
Issued during the quarter	486
Total	11,451
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	191
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10,537 are for the whole life.	
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	227
Endowment Policies	71
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,158 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC S. WINSTON, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE, RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT, WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER, HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. TELVERTON, MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH, DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. V. BRADY.
JOHN M. STUART. W. E. DODGE.
GEORGE R. CLARK, GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS, WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid over	5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. Corneil & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 9 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

CHILDRENS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, $4. Cribs in great variety. New spring brace mattress, the best in use; can be rolled up. Hair and mattresses, good and cheap. Bureaus, chairs, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Steel sput up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
H. S. LANSING & CO.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GATES, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days, and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Textile Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORCH, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,

J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $115
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS. —The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 25th instant.
This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage $15 | Deck $8
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on TUESDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Foy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau 15
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
Rate of Passage from New-York or Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship AREY, HENRY WILSON, Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River. The AREY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail June 8.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon fangs warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 636 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Tanner sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 8.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffernas and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A

Windward Islands.

LATER FROM BARBADOS—STATE OF THE MARKETS —THE WEATHER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Our advices from Bridgetown, Barbados, are extended to May 6.

We are under obligations to C. G. JACKSON, Esq., Purser of the U. S. steamer *Memphis*, for favors.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs, says the *Intelligencer*, since our issue on the 27th ult., have been light, but the stock of Corn Meal is ample for present consumption, and the demand for fresh Flour limited except for small lots for export. Three cargoes of Corn have been received from the Spanish Main within the last few days; one sold at $2 30 and the other two have been taken by speculators at $2¾. 4,000 sacks Oats, imported in the late arrivals, are held at advanced rates.

Lard continues scarce. Several lots of Mess Pork have been taken for Demerara at $20 50 to $20 70 in bond. There is none now in first hands, and dealers are but moderately supplied.

Cod Fish is in heavy supply. There having been three arrivals during the past ten days, one of which sold at $4 04, another was lotted at $4 20, and the third has been stored for higher rates. There is no Mackarel at market. Herrings and Alewives are dull of sale.

W. Pine Lumber is in fair supply—Sales of a small cargo on the 25th ult. at $21. P. Pine is in heavy stock. Staves are in very large supply, and dull. Cypress Shingles in 12 inch bunched are dull, but 9 inch bunched and loose contract are wanted.

The weather continues very dry, and the young canes are suffering in some places for want of rain.

The public health appears to be improving.

[Advertisement.]
GROCERY STORES,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.

Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
A GOOD CAUSE ADVOCATED.—We perceive that the Press is generally out in favor of the handsome and very beautiful garments manufactured and for sale by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway. The great value of these garments (for men, women, and children) cannot be described in print. It is necessary to see them in order to be thoroughly acquainted with their rare and philanthropical merits. We can say, in a few words, that they are exactly like the habiliments worn every day by our readers, and that each of them, upon an instant's warning, can be converted by the merest child into a Life Preserver that will float the water in safety, no matter into how turbulent order he or she may be precipitated. An abundance of testimonials to the unequaled excellence of this invention has been furnished by the highest naval authorities in this country.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BREVITY BEING THE SOUL OF WIT, WILDE & CO., No. 351 Broadway, would notify the ladies, in five lines, that their Summer stock of Paris Bonnets new French Ribbons and Flowers, Dress Caps, Straw Goods, &c., is the largest, the most diversified, and the cheapest in New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are found the only remedies able to subdue the dangerous symptoms of that fatal disease now so prevalent under the name of sore throats. The Ointment used externally, and the Pills internally, are a certain cure. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21.

$100 600	Un. St. 6s, '74	104	1375	N. Y. Central R..	72¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75..	106¾	100	do	s10 72⅝
7,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	106¾	50	do	s60 71¾
18,000	Mo. State 6s..	s60 82¾	50	do	s15 72⅝
2,000	do	s10 83	50	do	c 72⅝
20,000	do	83¾	1000	do	s3 72⅝
7,000	do	s30 83	500	do	s30 72½
5,000	do	b10 83¼	100	do	s10 72⅝
2,000	Cal. State 7s	89¾	100	do	s2w 72⅝
1,000	Ky. State 6s	103¾	100	do	s10 72⅝
3,000	Ill. Inter. Im.'47	102	50	Erie Railroad	b60 8
50	Forth Car. St. 6s	97½	100	Harlem R. Pref	37¾
23,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs	63	200	do	b30 37¾
4,000	E.R. C'ts Bs.	1862. 20	50	M. S. & N. I.	9¾
6,000	Har. R. 1st M	90	100	M. S. & N.I.G. S.	s30 31¾
2,000	Har. 2d M Bs	80¾	100	do	33
1,000	Mich. S. & F.Bs.	67¼	250	do	b60 33¼
2,000	Ch. & R.I'd Bs	92	50	do	s10 32
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	78¾	50	Panama R	s60. 116¾
3,000	do	do 78	100	do	s15. 117¾
5,000	do	b10 78	134	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96¾
1,000	Mich. C. R. 8 P.c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	90¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 28¾
20	Bank of Com	100	200	do	27
15	Am. Exchange Bk	103¾	100	Chic. & R. Is. R	c 63½
50	do	103¾	310	do	c 63¾
50	do	103¾	550	do	c 63¾
100	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	94	50	do	b60 63¾
15	Pacific M. S. Co	74	50	do	b60 63¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pfd	18¾	500	do	s10 62¾
200	do	18¾	50	do	s70 61
20	Harlem Railroad	11¾	50	do	s5 62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	s60 81¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 27
11,000	Mo. State 6s	83¾	50	Mil. & Miss.	17¾
20,000	do	s30 83¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 63
400	N. Y. Central R.	72¾	300	do	63
500	do	72¾	100	do	s30 62¾
100	do	s60 71	50	do	62¾
400	do	72¾	350	Chic. & Rock I. R.	62¾
25	Bank of Commerce	100	300	do	b10 62¾
200	Hudson River R.	31¾	100	do	b4 62¾
300	Reading R.	s30 45	1500	do	b30 62¾

MONDAY, May 23, A. M.

The *Vanderbilt* steamer from Southampton, Wednesday, P. M., May 11, arrived here, after a very short run, early on Saturday. Her mails are financially important, though the leading items of news were anticipated the day before by telegraph from Cape Race. After ten days of extreme money and trade excitement in London and Liverpool, we have the first signs of reaction in the very latest telegraphic dispatches by the *Canada*. These were suddenly confirmed, with another rise in the Funds, by telegraph from the *City of Baltimore*, off Cape Race. And now, by the present mail to the same date, we have some of the causes of the improvement, together with private mercantile and banking assurances of a substantial turn for the better, both in Money and the Cotton Trade The effect here and at the South will tell at once. A large amount of Exchange against Cotton will be let loose and find free currency. On Saturday about £35,000 Southern bank indorsements, 60. days, on England, sold at 109¾ ₩ cent., and the leading drawer of sight reduced his rate to 110¾ ₩ cent. net. The amount yet to be drawn against Cotton, though large, is, perhaps, a less important consideration on the present news than the removal of uneasiness in the trade and the apprehension of possible reclamations against part of the Cotton already afloat and drawn against, for American account. It is easy to see that this fear had contributed somewhat, before the receipt of the present advices, to the large export movement of Bullion. The Manchester letters are more cheerful, and some of them speak of reduced stocks of the raw material held by the spinners. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool is reported 396,000 bales, against 422,000 same date last year. Our own export lists show that we have sent Great Britain, of the present crop, 1,666,000 bales, against 1,368,000 bales to same period last season. The circulars by the *Canada* speak of a large quantity at sea, soon to arrive at Liverpool. The recovery in price, since the sailing of the *Canada*, is equal to a farthing on Middling Orleans. From London the advices are of a rise to 92¼ ₩ cent. in Consols, and a subsequent reaction to 91⅞, but latest by telegraph to Queenstown, Thursday, May 12, noon, 92 ₩ cent. The Bank rate of discount remained at 4½ ₩ cent., and the probabilities of a further rise were diminishing in consequence of some heavy arrivals of Gold from Australia and New-York, together $2,000,000, which were supplying the Continental demand to the relief of the Bank reserve. The stock of Bullion in the Bank, by the *Canada*, stood $86,025,000 and no subsequent withdrawals of moment had taken place. The last Gold arrival noted from New-York was the *Europa*, April 27, since when we have shipped:

By the steamer *Fulton*, April 30	$1,092 600
First week in May	2,170,000
Second week in May	1,926,000
From Boston last week	1,040,000
And direct last Saturday	2 223,000
Total Bullion at sea for Europe	$8,451,600

It is not difficult to anticipate the effect of these heavy and in a large degree unexpected supplies from the United States, when the sum of £160,0001 or $800,000, already received, is noted by the London *Times*, in connection with $1,200,000 from Australia, as having checked the movement on the Bank of England. In American Stocks, a further decline of $2 is noticed in Illinois Central shares, latest sales 45½ discount, equal to $14 50 for $60 paid in. The Construction Bonds were also weak, on some sales for Amsterdam account. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes by the *Canada* that during the panic in other stocks:

"The necessities of many parties have compelled sales of American Securities, and though no very important business has been done, quotations are much reduced, as buyers refuse taking them except at a decline. New-York Central Shares have been done at 65, the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds at 77, and the 7 ₩ cent. Bonds at 87.

Illinois Central Shares are steady, at 44 and 43 discount, but Construction Bonds have given way to 69 on forced sales, believed to be from Amsterdam. Freelands are steady, about 80.

The important advance in wheat here, will undoubtedly tend to enrich the western districts of America and increase the railroad receipts; and although for a time, prices of the stocks may be low, we look for an increase of net profits on all American railroads."

The Foreign Trade movements in our own market during the past week, were quite active, with less confidence on the Corn Exchange after the recent news from abroad, which, besides quoting a reaction in English Wheat, signified that the war is almost certain to be confined to Italy, and that even there it is prosecuted with less determination on the part of Austria than was anticipated. The Cotton trade, on the other hand, is recovering from the same cause, and as above noted, the Exchanges on England were less firm on Saturday. The turn, however, in the latter, is not expected to reduce the preparations previously made by one or more of the large Banking houses, to continue their free shipments of Gold through another week—by the *Persia*, on Wednesday,—against which we shall probably have a set-off of $2,000,000 by the *Moses Taylor*, due in the course of the week, with the California remittance of May 5, and by the *Arago*, on Saturday. The Export movement of the week just closed, is $2,223,578, nearly the whole by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*, on Saturday—against $532,862 same week last year—in addition to which, $700,000 went early in the week by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunarder of Wednesday. The shipment of Saturday embraced $300,000 Mexican Silver previously received from New Orleans. Of the $2,600,000 in Gold direct and *vid* Boston, our Banks lose little or nothing, as $1,483,000 came in from California on the 14th inst., $532,000 disbursed by the Sub Treasury in the course of the week, and at least half a million, as far as we can estimate the movement, by express from the South and West. It is not improbable that the Bank Arrearages to be made up this afternoon will show half a million higher on the Specie line than last Monday, when the average stood $25,171,335. We find on inquiry at about a dozen of the leading Banks in and around Wall-street, that nearly all of them average higher, and unless the up-town Banks fall off materially, our estimate is likely to be exceeded rather than fall short. The Discount line on the other hand promises to be lower, although some of the Banks have availed of a better offering of paper from their regular dealers at the legal rate of interest, 7 ₩ cent., which obtains on all except very short and prime selections, which, from comparative scarcity, go at 6 ₩ cent. Demand loans, though nominally advanced, in some instances at Bank to 6 ₩ cent., are still freely made to the Stock Brokers at 5 ₩ cent., the general market for Money, at the close of the week, resuming its recently accustomed ease. The fact is regarded by many parties in the Street as somewhat singular, after such heavy remittances to Europe, principally in Bullion, in which a number of the usual outside lenders, connected with the Importing and Continental banking and exchange business, have largely participated on account of the war panic. But there is nothing very unusual in the ease in money through May, June and July, when everything financially from the interior concentrates at New-York, supplying, with the aid of California, all the Gold needed for export. And the difference this season of extra large shipments in May is compensated partly by the healthy trade of the Winter and Spring with the wealthiest sections (immediately considered) of the country, and partly by the circumstance that the Stock hypothecations on the Street are lighter, perhaps, than were ever before known since ten years.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,981,054 against $2,704,966 same week last year. The Exports, exclusive of Specie, are $1,397,395 against $833,161 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $706,000, while the disbursements of the office are $532,000 in excess of these receipts; leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $5,488,205 against $6,020,420 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo $171,621,000
Add three weeks in May 15 313,591
Total entries to date $186,931 591
Same time in 1858 ..... 148,582 940
Increase since July 1 ..... $38,351,651

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported $48,466 000
Add three weeks in May 4 603,331
Total cleared to date $53.069,331
Against same time 1858 58,051,239
Decrease since July 1 ..... $4,981,908

The same tables make the Export of Specie to April 30 ..... $27.922 000
Add three weeks in May 6,319,266
Total to date $34,241.266
Against same time 1858 ..... 33,293.622
Increase since July 1 ..... $947,644

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104¼ @104
N. Y. Central	73¼ @72⅞ @74 @72¼ @72
New-York and Erie	7⅞ @7¾
Reading	46½ @45⅞
Rock Island	61⅛ @64 @62¼ @63⅜ @62⅜
Michigan Southern	10 @9¾
Michigan Southern preferred	32¼ @32¼
Michigan Central	42¼ @43 @41¾
Toledo	26⅛ @27¼ @27
Galena	63¼ @65 @62¼
Illinois Central	56 @55
Panama	118¾ @117¾ @117¾
Pacific Mail	72¾ @75 @73 @71 @73
Missouris	85 @82¾ @83⅛ @83¼
Virginias	95¾ @94¾ @96 @95
Tennessees	91⅝ @90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	81¾ @77⅜
Hudson River	32 @31¾
Harlem Preferred	37 @36¾ @37⅛
Delaware and Hudson	96 @94

The ups and downs of the week on the active part of the Stock list were, as usual of late, quite frequent and at large differences, frequently within a sing'e day or a few hours. The variations in New-York Central from 72 to 74 and back to 72 were repeated. The *Bear* sellers had the advantage on Saturday, operating partly on the heavy Specie shipment and partly on a report said to be from Albany that the difference in the April traffic from the same month last season, when a heavy traffic was enjoyed by nearly all the trunk lines, would settle up more than was anticipated. The report in question places the total business at $443,500. No authorized statement from the Treasurer has yet appeared in the morning papers. Nor has the Erie statement for April appeared here. The falling off in both instances, as in the Baltimore and Ohio, will unquestionably be heavy as comparing with much the best month of last season. In May, the comparison will not be so unfavorable, and in June it will be with the lightest month of last summer. The fluctuations in Chicago and Rock Island were 61½ on the cash stock to 64 early in the week; then back to 62½ and up to 63¾@63¾, closing at 62¾ ₩ cent. The *Bull* account continues in the control of the stock. The feature of the week, outside the ordinary share-dealings, was the disposition evinced to sell the State and other Dividend securities *short* on the calculation of a tighter Money market. This feeling was more particularly shown before the last news from England, and was continued in some quarters on Saturday because of the Specie shipment of the day. The ultimate changes are noted in the above table; the general market leaving off irregular. A characteristic of the Street, just now is, that several of the Stocks most actively dealt in are so much scarcer for delivery than money itself among the Brokers, that frequent and unexpected reactions occur upon even three-day sales.

The following is the last New-Orleans Bank return. The Stock of Specie at that point continues heavy, but as the Exchange line is running down, and checks on New-York have advanced to ½ ₩ cent. premium, and in some instances, we hear, to ¾ ₩ cent., the probability is that part of the reserve in Gold, which is far beyond the Summer requirement at home, will come this way, either direct, or *vid* St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c.:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 14.	LOANS. May 7.	SPECIE. May 14.	SPECIE. May 7.
Citizens' Bank..	$4 658,286	$4,736,404	$3,590,962	3,701,318
Canal Bank.....	1.348 988	1,266,661	1,209,613	1,245,453
Louisiana.....	2 206,881	2,314,952	3.487 481	3,660.538
Louisiana State	4.783,955	4,406 531	3,898 198	3,923,049
Mech. & Trad...	1,089,898	1,285,990	535,838	421,707
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	197.298	1,344,372	671 453	457,291
Southern Bank..	1,150.783	263,728	319,770	307,229
Union Bank.....	789,818	1,177,479	439,251	438 899
Merchants' Bank	869 908	816 095	316,903	473,451
Crscent City....	1,090.979	780 922	249,657	266,030
Bank of America	1,090.979	1,114 791	618,786	652,271
Total.....	18.948,633	19.444,970	15 534,149	15,539,236
	Decrease..$496,137		Decrease....	$5,087

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 14.	CIRCULATION. May 7.	DEPOSITS. May 14.	DEPOSITS. May 7.
Citizens' Bank..	4,382,180	4,492,790	4,949,325	5,163 558
Canal Bank.....	1,236 472	1,257,277	1 142,896	1,239,433
Louisiana.....	1.043,179	1,101,834	4,731,808	4,934,802
Louisiana State	3,076,385	3,078,296	5 651,014	5,868,899
Mech. & Traders'	412,600	434,265	1,044,619	1,023,731
Bk. of N. Orleans	679,430	681,015	1,152,101	1,184,872
Southern Bank..	283 930	293,925	534,410	532,124
Union Bank.....	600,855	621 375	1,093,344	995 858
Merchants' Bank	382,195	377,788	793,312	735 911
Crescent City....	203 830	203 498	396,347	415,999
Bank of America	231 976	239,270	1,218,542	1,281,800
Total.....	12,513,061	12,712,626	22 697,608	23,426 987
	Decrease..$199,025		Decrease...$729,479	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 14.	EXCHANGE. May 7.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 14.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 7.
Citizens' Bank..	2,079.888	2,312,418	542,170	534,304
Canal Bank.....	1,182 000	1,391 500	218 943	244,453
Louisiana.....	924 830	1,087,109	623,471	481,631
Louisiana State..	1,118 638	1,324,125	217,098	313,924
Mech. and Trad..	573.435	598,736	30,904	20 580
B'k of N. Orleans	541 565	706,868	136 635	141,323
Southern Bank..	1,196 899	1,209,800	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	316,434	483,178	170,843	162,814
Merchants' Bank	371,792	75,018	89,024	78,711
Crescent City....	97,486	62,926	34,860	36,868
Bank of America	76,722	92,141	4,069	35 584
Total.....	8,439,088	9,210,514	2,127,927	2,029,992
	Decrease..$771,426		Increase....	$97,935

Of the Coal Trade, the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday, reports as follows: The quantity sent by Railroad this week is $33,550 02—by Canal $36,552 07—for the week 70,102 09 tons, against 44,163 tons for the corresponding week last year, when the shipments were almost entirely suspended by Canal, owing to a turn-out of the boatmen. The trade shows a large increase from all the regions this week, and sums up as follows:

	1858. WEEK.	1858. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Schuylkill Railroad..	37,863	552,355	33,550	612,052
Schuylkill Canal.....	6 300	186,772	38,552	219,114
Lehigh Valley Rail'd..	9,794	174,940	11,646	231,982
Lehigh Valley Canal..	22,458	71,167	33,360	161.342
Scranton, South.....	11,375	141,147	14,774	189 864
Scranton, North.....	4,147	39,799	4,950	45 813
Penn Coal Company..	8 772	11,866	25,564	30 526
Del. and Hudson Co..	8,127	8,127	15,031	38 863
Wyoming Can. South.	——	——	12,416	51 605
Shamokin Region.....	2 909	——	4,398	38,770
Total Anthracite.....	111.895	1,185,263	179 825	1,530,256
Lykens Val. Coal Co..	1,500	13,800	1.221	7.812
Short Mountain Co....	859	7,319	1 964	13,027
Trevorton Coal.....	——	——	2.500	38,968
Broad Top.....	2,155	21,224	3,125	44,782
Cumberland Coal.....	——	——	11,714	141,979
Semi-Ant. and Bit....	4,574	42,343	6 310	65 621
Acd Anthracite.....	111.895	1,185,263	179,825	1 5e0 256
Total.....	116,269	1,227,606	186,135	1,645,877

The crop accounts from the West continue good. Several prominent business men have within a few days past returned from Illinois with the most positive assurances on this subject. Others have written from Indiana to the same purport. The St. Louis *Republican* reports:

"A gentleman who has just returned to this city from a somewhat extended tour through Illinois, informs us that in Green, Jersey, Cass, Scott, Pike, Macoupin, Fulton and neighboring Counties, the crops look very fine, and that there is a flattering prospect for fruit of all kinds. The farmers in those sections appear quite determined to make the most of their fields, and to this end work early and late."

And the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The prospects of an abundant Winter wheat crop in all Southern and Central Illinois were never better than at this moment. As low down as Jonesboro the grain is nearly ready for the harvesters, and probably about the 25th inst. to the 1st of June the cutting will begin. We are told upon good authority that the area sown is unusually large, that the 'stand' on the ground is good, that the straw is of the proper length for the largest yield, that the filling of the berry has commenced, and that everything, in fact, is as favorable as could be wished. In the centre of the State, in addition to the usual amount of Winter, a large quantity of Spring wheat has been put in, and the breadth of ground planted to corn is immense. The Spring grain is up and coming forward finely, while about Springfield much of the corn begins to show itself above the surface. Of course, it is too early to predict what will be the fate of the two latter, but if a flattering prospect is cause for encouragement, our farmer friends should not be tormented by fears of a failure."

Real Estate.....SATURDAY, May 21.

No public sales to-day.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 385 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; also two lots adjoining west, each 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, on the east line, and 89 feet 9 inches in depth, on the west line; also one lot on the same street, 50 feet west of the last mentioned two lots, 25 feet in front, 76 feet in depth, on the east line, 69 feet on the west line—all for $41 000. Also two lots south side Thirty-first-street, 125 feet east of Seventh-avenue, at $2,500 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 8 183 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,648 bushels Wheat, 6 909 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 3 200 bushels Oats, 1,412 pkgs. Provisions, and 581 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 30 bags St. Domingo, part at 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 700 bales, including Middling Upland, chiefly at 11¼c. @ 11¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has revived—especially from the trade—and in view of the diminished supplies in the hands of receivers, and the very moderate current arrivals, holders have advanced their asking prices 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl. above the lowest rates of yesterday. The sales, (which, however, have been rather limited—not exceeding 8,500 bbls.) show an average rise of 25c. ₩ bbl. in prices of such grades as have been really sought after, particularly shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. Fresh ground State has also gained considerable in value.

Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	6 00@ 6 60
Very good to very choice do	6 70@ 6 90
Extra State	7 00@ 7 40
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Western	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 30@ 8 90
Fancy Genesee	7 50@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 85@10 00

Southern Flour is quiet to-day, being generally very stiffly held. Sales have been reported of only 1,000 bbls. in lots, at $7 50@$7 90 for superfine brands, and $8 @$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 10@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to 6,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 77, and White Southern on private terms. Corn is very quiet, and prices of sound are nominal. A sale of 3,700 bushels badly damaged Mixed Western was made at 83c. ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, sales having been reported of 6,250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 25@ $17 31¼ for New Mess, and $15@15 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair request at steady rates. Sales, to day 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand at full prices. Sales 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@30 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@21c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₩ lb. New Cheese is selling in lots, mainly at from 5c.@10c. for poor to very good, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $4@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at 29c.@30c., cash, and 100 bbls., at 31c., on time, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements comprised 500 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 800 bbls. Pork, by steamer, 3s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 100 pkgs Lard, on private terms; and 300 sides Leather, at 17s. 6d. For London, 200 pkgs. Provisions, and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Havre, 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, at $31. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*,—have been, a Br. ship, 500 tons, to London, 4500 bols. Oil Cake at 15s. ₩ ton; a ship and two barques to Shanghae, Coal, $9 50 ₩ ton and Merchandise $1 10 ₩ bbl.; barque *Anna*, 421 tons, to Mobile on private terms, thence from Laguna, with Logwood, to Falmouth for orders, to a port in Great Britain, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, £2 10s., or if to a port in the North Sea, £2 15s.; a Br. ship from Miramichi to Glasgow, 72s. 6d.; a Br. barque from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, 80s.; a barque with 125,000 feet Lumber from Portland to Havana, $9; a brig, 211 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., Molasses $3 on deck, port charges not paid; and a barque, 350 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR market heavy, although a little more animation was apparent on the receipt of the New-York report; sales trifling, and do not indicate the true condition of the market. No sales of WHEAT; market heavy. CORN dull. Sales of 22,000 bush. OATS on private terms, supposed to be at 56¾c. or 57c. WHISKY nominal at 29c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 5¾c. on Oats, 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn; 29,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 9,500 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

Market dull and inactive all day. The general depression being aided by a rain storm, which prevailed the first half of the day. CORN quiet and lower; sales of sound yellow at 91c., and Western mixed, not entirely sound, at 85c. Towards the close, FLOUR firmer. WHISKY, 29c.@29½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Sales from Milwaukee Club Wheat at $6 75@$7 00. WHEAT market depressed and quiet. Milwaukee Club nominally $1 40; White Canada $1 80@$1 95. No CORN in the market. OATS quiet, at 57c.@58c. for Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS easier: Flour 25c., Wheat 6½c., Corn 6c., to New-York. No receipts of importance by lake. *Canal Exports* 8,200 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

COTTON unsettled; sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 11,250 bales, and the receipts, 7,000, against 15,250 for the corresponding week last year. The EXPORTS for the week sum up 22,000 bales, and the total Exports to-day, 1,599,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 142,000 bales. Stock, 154,000 bales, against 267,000 last year. COPPER firm, at 11¾c.@12c. The sales of the week foot up 8,500 bags, and the imports, 10,750. Stock, 18,000 bags, against 6,000 last year. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ¼d.

MOBILE, Friday, May 20.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, 10¾c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 7,250 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,250 bales, against 11,250 for the same week last year. Stock, 77,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 170,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 11s. 32d. Sterling Exchange, 109@110.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR opened unsettled and with a declining tendency, buyers offering $6@$6 25 for Superfine; but the NEWS from New-York caused a better feeling, and $6 40@$6 50 were offered towards the close. WHISKY dull at 27c. PROVISIONS—No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR depressed. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@6c.; white $1 90; red $1 75@$1 85. CORN dull; yellow 93c.@95c. WHISKY firm at 31c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR dull and unsettled and declined 25c. Sales at $7. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; white $1 70@$1 90. CORN dull and 3c.@4c. lower; yellow 90c.; white 85c.@87c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork lower; sales at $17 50. Bacon sides 10c. WHISKY dull at 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New-York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 17	Southampt'n	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Southampt'n	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Costa Rica	May 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

**FOR H